密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

VOLUME XXV — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1923 — NUMBER 8

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR Editor, Current History Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE,
HIN WONG, (Canton) (Hankow)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- Is the Diplomatic Body Also Out of Touch ?..... 241
- Putting China's Constitution on the Shelf Again 242
- Training for the Chinese Students in America 243
- Action on Opium Discredits League of Nations 243

Special Articles
- Bandit Soldiers Bandits Still .....Charles Dailey 244
- Mr. H. G. Wells on the Far East .....H. P. Shastri 245
- China's Students in Foreign Lands..... .....H. F. MacNair, Ph. D. 246

Miscellaneous
- American Women Use Chinese Hair Nets..... 244
- Rehabilitation of Japanese Enterprises in Manchuria..... 244
- China Companies Organized Under China Trade Act 246
- The American Automobile Abroad 252
- Increase of Exports from Shanghai to United States 254
- Dr. Crane, American Journalist, in Orient..... 260
- Who's Who in China 250
- Men and Events 256
- News from South China 258
- Japanese Decide Boycott Is a Game for Two..... 262
- General News Summary..... 268

New Books and Publications
- Russia.....H. F. MacNair 273
- What the Ships Carry between America and China 274
- The United States Court for China 275

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUEEDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Lexington 5300 :: Cable Ad.: Worwidnews, N. Y.
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the New York Office.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

IS THE DIPLOMATIC BODY ALSO OUT OF TOUCH?

MR. Rodney Gilbert, writing in the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai) of July 17 expresses a feeling which we believe is pretty generally held among foreigners in China regarding the activities or lack of activity of the diplomatic corps in Peking in reference to the Lincheng outrage and the general situation in China. Mr. Gilbert styles the actions of the foreign ministers as, "unintelligent, misguided and dangerous," and expresses the opinion that "this feeling is very strong among all foreigners in Peking who have any real knowledge of China and it is important now while the proposed sanctions are still in an amorphous state, that the public at home should know what is thought here of the alleged proposals." The proposals which Mr. Gilbert speaks of have never been announced officially, but have been cabled back and circulated in China by *Reuters* from London and evidently have been gleaned from the British Foreign Office as a result of suggestions presumably cabled through diplomatic channels from Peking. The particular suggestions of the diplomatic body to which Mr. Gilbert refers were an allied naval demonstration in China waters which Mr. Gilbert states is "considered ridiculous in foreign circles in China," and the other proposal for foreign policing of China's railways, which in Mr. Gilbert's opinion will cause all foreigners in China to be "savagely critical of their Legations and Governments, when the 'sanctions' have been presented and published." These proposals of the diplomatic body in Peking, if they really have been seriously considered, are in Mr. Gilbert's opinion, "nothing more than half measures and irritants of the Chinese," and "it is to be taken for granted that any small measure of intervention, however beneficial to China, which does not go to the length of intimidating all classes of military leaders and politicians, will be not only worthless as a preventative of trouble but will be a positive incitement to serious trouble."

IT has long been recognized by the Chinese people generally that the Chinese government which has been functioning in Peking for several years is unrepresentative and out of touch with the public opinion of China. Now it is equally embarrassing to the foreign community in China to be forced to admit that their diplomatic representatives in Peking are also more or less out of touch with public opinion and current thought in China. This is amply shown in the lack of response on the part of Peking to

resolutions of protest which have been adopted by the British, American and Japanese chambers of commerce in Shanghai and other parts of China regarding conditions in China and recommendations for foreign governmental action. Whether it is due to the summer heat of Peking or the rolling waves and soothing breezes of the summer capital at Peitaiho it is a fact that the delay of the diplomatic body in taking a definite stand for better conditions in China has brought dismay alike to thinking foreigners and intelligent Chinese—and especially the important classes of Chinese business men and bankers who see their country bankrupted at home and abroad, their fellow nationals in the interior reduced to misery and the good name of the country completely destroyed among the nations of the world because of the actions of an irresponsible bunch of militarists who are still living in the middle ages from the standpoint of modern intelligence and human conduct.

THE Washington Conference adopted a resolution which received the unanimous approval of the representatives of the various nations, *and including China*, on the subject of the reduction of Chinese military forces. This resolution after stating that the "military forces, excessive in number and controlled by the military chiefs of the provinces without coordination—appear to be mainly responsible for China's present unsettled political conditions—and that a prompt reduction of these forces will advance political unity and economic development and hasten financial rehabilitation, therefore it is resolved:

> *That this Conference express to China the earnest hope that immediate and effective steps may be taken by the Chinese government to reduce the aforesaid military forces and expenditures.*"

The Washington Conference has been a matter of history for more than a year and as yet we have heard of no move on the part of the diplomatic body in Peking or the Powers interested in officially bringing the contents of the foregoing resolution to the attention of China. Had the Powers themselves defaulted on some of the resolutions affecting their interests in China such as the removal of foreign post offices, increase of the tariff to an effective 5 percent or removal of superfluous troops, the outcry in China would have been heard to the high heavens. But turning the case around and considering it from the standpoint of China's fulfillment of her obligations agreed upon at Washington, the record is a sorry one. Not only has China done nothing to fulfill her promise, but worse, the foreign powers have done nothing to see that China does keep faith. It would seem to the casual observer that the resolution on the subject of military reduction adopted at Washington and to which China's delegates affixed their signatures in apparent good faith, does give the Powers a right to act. In this connection it is of interest to reprint here a letter on this subject which Hon. L. C. Dyer, a member of the U. S. Congress recently sent to President Harding:

PRESIDENT HARDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

As a result of my two recent visits to China in the last three years to study business conditions with reference to increasing our trade with China and to see what legislation was needed to that end including the China Trade Act nineteen twenty-two of which I am the author I am convinced from what I learned there as well as the recent outrages on Americans and citizens of other countries that there is no possibility of conditions being improved there unless the Powers take hold of things. I recommend that you call a conference of the Powers to take over the management of Governmental affairs in China until a stable government is established in China that is able to protect our citizens and other foreigners under Treaty rights. Also that the revenues of that country be collected by a Commission selected by the Powers in order that financial obligations of long standing due Americans and other foreigners be taken care of. The Chinese Government at Peking owes to Americans now more than thirty million dollars for railroad supplies and so forth. There is no central government in China. The only rule there is by Military Leaders and Brigands. Our duty to the Chinese and to the people of the United States demands that we take decisive action along these lines without a moment's delay.

L. C. DYER, M. C.

IN referring to the merits or demerits of the various plans involving foreign action for improving conditions in China, Mr. Gilbert strikes the keynote when he says: "The test of the merit of any suggestion made for improving conditions in China is that it must sooner or later induce or force the Chinese to assume and discharge their own obligations. Apart from the political confusion in China the immediate cause of the prevalence of banditry and outlawry generally is the positive refusal of the men who have assumed high titles and have gathered big armies around them to assume any responsibility for the peace of their districts—the worst conditions prevail in the provinces occupied by the most numerous and best equipped troops under the most competent military commanders. The conditions out of which such incidents as the Lincheng affair spring do not exist because the provincial authorities cannot suppress outlawry but because they will not." The truth of this statement is self evident to all Chinese and it should also be perfectly clear to them that there is no desire at the present time on the part of the Powers to intervene in China for the sake of intervention or as a cloak for aggressing upon China's territory. That matter was settled definitely at the Washington Conference. Certain special interests may desire intervention for special selfish ends, but it may be accepted in advance that such nations as the United States and Great Britain are not going to intervene in China for the specific purpose of protecting certain lines of foreign investments. Any action which is taken will be for the definite purpose of protecting China against herself; and the world against another terrible war; and to enable the Chinese people to work out the unification of their country and the development of a stable government. The Chinese have ultimately got to do the job themselves, but up to the present they have had no chance owing to the system of military anarchy which has grown up since the republic came into being a dozen years ago. The fact that China today has an army of 1,332,835 men under arms, the largest army of any nation in the world is a condition which simply can't be explained away. And when it is further realized that in spite of the largest standing army in the world, China is unable to maintain peace in the land or protect her own or foreign nationals then the problem becomes one of world concern.

PUTTING CHINA'S CONSTITUTION ON THE SHELF AGAIN

THE registration of about 300 of China's precious parliamentarians in Shanghai should be the occasion for deep mourning and a feeling of humiliation on the part of thoughtful Chinese everywhere for the reason that it indicates that the work of framing a permanent constitution for the land has again been shelved. There is elation in certain political quarters that enough parliamentarians have been bribed away from Peking to prevent the "legal" election of Tsao Kun to the

presidency, but there is little honor in this action, for it merely means that General Lu Yung-hsiang, Chang Tso-ling, Sun Yat-sen and the others who have been in rebellion against the Northern militarists have been able to out-bid the Chihli party. There is less honor in it for the parliamentarians involved for they have shown themselves to be little better than the coolie armies which blindly follow the leader who puts up the highest pay. The Chihli party which has been paying the salaries and standing the graft for the past year doubtless will be glad to be relieved of the burden of supporting the parliamentarians in their futile squabbles and small schemings. Now it remains to be seen how long General Lu and his associates will stand for their grafting squeezing habits. The manifestoes issued last week by those who have come to Shanghai to the effect that they left Peking because of military interference and intimidation, will arouse little sympathy in either native or foreign circles for the reason that there is only a feeling of disgust for a bunch of politicians who care so little for their principles that they flee from the Capital and legislative halls merely because they are afraid of a few soldiers with rifles in their hands. Men of this cowardly caliber never built nations at any stage of history. Apparently there is not a man in the crowd who has courage enough to stand out and defy the militarists whom they profess to hate so heartily, but whose money they willingly accept with both hands. The pathetic part of it is that the constitution has again been placed in cold storage and the Chinese people again must face the world and admit their inability to organize a republican form of government after a dozen years of effort. The Shanghai commercial federation and association of street unions apparently have the right idea for they have issued a manifesto demanding that the gathering should be dissolved or be told to go elsewhere as the Shanghai people have no use for it. "The people are tired of this rotten Parliament, but now the members come to Shanghai begging and under the pretence that they are working on the permanent constitution." The Chinese labor unions also are reported to have issued a warning to the parliamentarians to observe the wishes of the people and "not to act in a manner which will further disgrace the country."

TRAINING FOR THE CHINESE STUDENTS IN AMERICA

A SERIOUS effort is now being made to provide practical training for the 2,500 Chinese students resident in the United States according to information supplied by the China Society of America which has its headquarters in New York. Under the Boxer Indemnity fund returned by the United States thousands of Chinese young men have been educated in American universities and colleges and although the results have been generally good they have not been completely satisfactory. The unsatisfactory feature has been due to the overemphasis on mere book learning as a result of which many of the students have returned to their turbulent and distracted home land full of theories but often without the practical ability to apply them to the conditions confronting them Several plans are now under consideration by educational and industrial leaders in the United States to remedy the defect by seeing that every Chinese student in America receives an opportunity for practical training in the line of work which he plans to follow upon return to China. The chamber of commerce of Buffalo, N. Y. is taking the lead in this work and a recent circular issued by that organization says.

> "The Buffalo Chamber of Commerce pledges itself to take up with the authorities of the University of Buffalo the desirability of having Chinese students designated to attend the University of Buffalo and to endeavor to find for these Chinese students suitable positions in business and industrial establishments, so that in connection with their studies they may obtain a more practical and intimate intercourse with this country's business life, and we further earnestly request other chambers of commerce throughout the United States to adopt as far as may be possible, similar policies and inform either this Chamber or the national headquarters of the China Society of America, 19 West 44th Street, New York City, of such activities."

THE average American has been content to sit back and think that he had solved all of the problems of Asia when President Roosevelt remitted to China a portion of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity which China has used in the education of several hundred of her sons in American schools. Very little attention has been paid to the sort of educational training which these students have received while in the United States. The result has been that many of these young men have returned to China with nothing more than a store of book learning and a superficial knowledge of American life to show for their long sojourn at government expense in the United States. There are of course exceptions, but the fact is that a great many of these graduates have been of little value to their country, chiefly for the reason that they do not know *how to work* and in consequence are generally useless. One young man of our acquaintance, who holds a masters degree from a well known Middle-Western school loafed around in Shanghai for five years refusing numerous offers of positions in commercial life until he finally got what he wanted, a job in a government department at $50 a month. This is of course a special case, but it illustrates the situation. If a serious effort is now made to provide practical training in the United States, in factories, business offices, and on the farms, then we may expect better results from these young men when they get back to China. What China needs is not "scholars" who are afraid to soil their hands, but men with nerve who are willing to take off their coats and go to work. And while we are improving the methods of education on the other side something should also be done on this side in improving the methods of training and selection of students who are to go to America. Tsing Hua College at Peking, where the preparatory work is conducted, has degenerated, if we are to believe popular report in Peking, into a boarding school for sons of officials. Students are admitted not because of special fitness, but because of official "pull," and admission to Tsing Hua amounts to a guarantee of a free trip and visit in America at government expense. The privilege of studying in the United States should be open to every young man and woman in China regardless of position in life and should be open to all students in the country on an educational and competitive basis whether graduates of Tsing Hua or any other government or missionary school.

ACTION ON OPIUM DISCREDITS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE following paragraph from the June 13 issue of the *New Republic* should be of interest in China, "Not even the bungled business of the Saar will so discredit the League of Nations in American eyes as will the report of the

League's Opium Committee. Despite Lord Robert Cecil's grave promises when in the United States, the "American plan" for restricting the production of opium throughout the world to what is needed for medicinal and scientific purposes was adopted by the committee only with such drastic reservations as to make it of little real value. One of these reservations states that 'the use of opium according to established usage in India is legitimate under the Hague Convention,' which if it means anything at all, says that the Indian addict is not a member of the human race and is not subject to the simple laws of nature which are observable in operation throughout the rest of the world. Other reservations prepare the ground for a very pretty legal quarrel over the meaning of the Hague Convention in general. The action of the Committee boils down to this: that all countries desire that this most odious of traffics be ended, except those which profit by its production; and the latter are strong enough to prevent definite action by the Opium Committee of the League. There is still a chance, of course, for better conduct by the League Assembly when it meets next autumn; but the prospect is darkened by the Opium Committee's failure. American friends of the League must doubly regret the serious handicap put upon their efforts at a moment when the prospect of cooperation with the League by our government was brighter than it had ever been."

American Women Used 180,143,136 Hair Nets from China Last Year

American girls last year used 180,143,136 nets made out of Chinese "pig-tails" to hold in their hair, according to figures completed in Washington, D. C. The net makers, virtually all of whom are located in Chefoo, China, collected $3,319,322 for supplying the product, the commerce department estimated today, and the tremendous increase in the use of the devices was indicated by the fact that nine years ago, in 1914, the total value of hair nets exported from Chefoo was only $719. The net makers were said to expect a big year in 1923, especially since American women have demonstrated a preference for a type of net made out of two hair strands, whereas before nets fabricated from single strands were the vogue.

Rehabilitation of Japanese Enterprises in Manchuria

Whether the recent capital secured for the financial rehabilitation of Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises in Manchuria will be so used as to bring about most effectively the restoration of financial stability in Japanese economic enterprises, depends on the reaction of Japanese business men to this new condition, following the lesson furnished by three years of adversity following a boom period.

The Japanese Chambers of Commerce held a convention last May at Dairen for the purpose of launching a campaign for raising funds to establish commercial and financial organizations in Manchuria. Good results were obtained and through the efforts of Baron Tsuji, Governor General of Kwangtung Province, who kept in constant touch with the Japanese Cabinet, a loan was finally agreed upon and Yen 8,000,000 advanced, to be distributed through two channels, namely the Bank of Chosen and Oriental Development Company.

Altogether it is reported that Yen 38,000,000 has been ecured for this purpose, especially to be applied to imports of industrial machinery and materials, building material, automotive vehicles, and articles of luxury which accompany an improved living standard, such as photographic supplies, phonographs, moving picture films, wearing apparel and toilet requisites. It is interesting to note in this same connection that representatives from several American firms have visited Dairen with a view to studying the possibility of establishing sales organizations for various specialities of American manufacture.

It is believed that the Bank of Chosen will make loans directly to commercial and industrial enterprises as well as to other organizations, while the Oriental Development Co. will concentrate its funds to converting loans made by commercial banks on real estate, industrial and other immovable property, as security, which will in turn set free a corresponding amount of capital belonging to commercial banks which may be used for financing trade and industry.

Bandit Soldiers Bandits Still

BY CHARLES DAILEY

FORMATION from the ranks of the bandits of a brigade of soldiers as the price of the release of the foreign and Chinese captives taken from the Tientsin-Pukow express last May has by no means settled the bandit question in Shantung, or in any other part of China for that matter. On the other hand, it has aggravated the situation, and unless some definite and constructive steps are taken things will be out of hand entirely. Since the Lincheng affair there have been numerous bandit outbreaks, and there will be more after the crops are gathered in the late summer and early autumn. Missionaries, now spending the heated months at Peitaiho, Tsingtao, Kuling and Chikungshan are in many cases not at all inclined to go back to their work in September, as is the custom. They know that the life of a foreigner is held very cheaply in the interior these days, while the Chinese live in constant dread. Many of the missionaries are asking if their efforts are really worth while. The making of converts is easier, but the wider-visioned of the missionaries question the motive of many of the newly-made Christians. They are strongly suspicious that most of these have accepted Christianity solely for the purpose of having the mission compound as a place of refuge in the event of bandit raids.

The above conclusions have been reached in the travels of the correspondent in the interior, where the missions are locked and barred, and by a visit to Peitaiho, where more than a thousand missionaries have summer homes and gather there for revival meetings and study at the seashore to fit them for the next season's work. Some of the missionaries are very outspoken. They know they cannot be protected by their own troops, for China is larger than the United States and the missions are widely scattered. They know also that the Chinese cannot protect them. The captures of missionaries last year and this year are pointed to as the best evidence of this. Nor have they a remedy.

The writer has come to have a pretty intimate knowledge of bandits and of their problem. He has spent more than two months in the field when they were being pursued or treated with and has written fully of the causes of banditry and the responsibility therefore. He was two weeks in Western Honan last summer when the bandits carried off among others two French engineers engaged in the building of an extension of the railway to the Yellow river and the Shensi frontier. On this occasion more than 100 persons were captured and two important towns laid in ruins. In November and early December he was again called to Honan, where the same bandits, now largely augmented, swept across the southern part of the province to the Anhwei border and then back again, laying all in ruins as they went and carrying off seven missionaries, some of whom were captive for seven weeks and were compelled to ask relief and return to their homes in the United States to recuperate. Then, later in the same month, he was in Tsingtao, when the bandits shot up the city at the time of the Japanese evacuation and demanded that they be taken into the newly formed police force. And in May and June of this year, while the passengers from the Tientsin-Pukow express were held captive for 37 days, he spent 35 days at the mining town of Tsaochuang, seven miles from the bandit lines, as a part of the American rescue mission.

It is interesting to note the outcome of the negotiations with the bandits in these instances. In the case of the Honan bandits, who were led by a man known as Lao Yang-Jen (old Foreigner), the bandits were taken into the army and formed into a brigade. Lao Yang-Jen is a brigadier-general now and is leading his troops in southern Kiangsi in a march upon Canton under the direction of Wu Pei-Fu. The bandits of the Kiao-Chou neighborhood were taken into the Tsingtao police force and the Kiao-Chou gendarmerie by General Hsiung Ping-Chi, civil governor of Shantung, the right-hand man and until his appointment to his present post Chief of Staff of Marshal Tsao Kun, the overlord of the Chihli party which seeks to perpetuate its militarist control and to wax fat off the taxes wrenched from the people without any return. These ex-bandits have been a source of trouble ever since, and it was only in June that they carried off Major Garibaldi, an Italian of a famous family, and it required the strenuous efforts of American and British Consuls Adams and Turner to effect his release on the threat that the warships which came to Tsingtao last December would return and would land blackjackets if necessary to free him.

Then came the disgraceful settlement at Ngo Shan-go seven miles from Tsaochuang, and at the edge of the bandit

lines, for the release of the remaining foreign captives and the Chinese taken from the train at the same time. By the terms of the agreement the bandits were paid $85,000 for the release of the foreigners and 2700 of them were taken into the army, with the privilege of bringing in 300 more at their own expense. Tien Chung-yu, military governor of Shantung, seized $115,000 of the salt revenue of the province to provide this money and in the face of protests by the British and Japanese Consuls. It has not been revealed who received $25,000 of this, but it was stolen by some of the Shantung officials. Only $85,000 was received at Tsaochuang. It is doubtful if the bandits received all of this sum, for the money boxes were carried into the yamen of General Ho Feng-yu, popularly known as Blackhearted Ho, who had withheld the pay of his own troops for 18 months previous to the bandit outbreak. The boxes remained in his yamen 12 hours, where possibly they were opened. This delay kept the captives one day longer in the hands of the bandits.

Everything is so crooked in China that there is no hope of the bandit soldiers becoming anything else but leeches and looters. It is already working out in this way. Sun Mei-yao, the 24-year old bandit chieftain, has been made a Brigadier-General, while two of the other chiefs, Kuo Chi-tsai and Chou Tien-sung, have been made Colonels. Those of the bandits who did not care to enter the army were permitted to continue as bandits and to retain for ransom the children and other Chinese they had been holding for ransom for upwards of a year in some cases. They remain in their old haunts, and their former comrades have become the police troops of the territory over which they roam. Sun Mei-Yao has installed himself as Brigadier-General in the large group of buildings at Ngo Shan-Kou which had been the headquarters of General Wu Chung-Tse while the bandits were besieged at Pao Tsu-Ku. One mile from this village is the mouth of the valley, heavily planted with poppy, which is held by the bandits and which leads to Pao Tzu-Ku.

The newly-made soldiers of Sun Mei-Yao continue to prey on the villagers as usual. They now wear the grey uniforms of the army and do not have to raid. They merely help themselves. The poor villagers are compelled to submit. A personal letter from a friend of a correspondent, living at Tsaochuang, contains this paragraph concerning these newly-made soldiers:

"There is quite a Boxer-like movement becoming noticeable hereabouts because the bandit-soldiers seize everything they can get. They live in the homes of the farmers and villagers, eating the best they find, not paying a cent for anything, carry off the girls, etc. These bandit-soldiers openly say that if their pay is not forthcoming regularly, and even if delayed only a few days, they will rob the shops here on the main street of Tsaochuang and in the neighboring places."

As was told in the *Review* at the time, the bandits demanded the exclusive military control of the six hsien (counties) of southwestern Shantung which they have terrorized for so long. They may have put on uniforms, but they have not changed in character. Before long—perhaps the first time the Shantung officials hold out on their pay—they will start on their raiding again, and meantime their comrades who elected to remain bandits will do the raiding under their protection. The correspondent chanced to retain a translation of the demand sent in to Tsaochuang by Marcel O. Berube, a French captive, on May 17. In the light of developments it makes interesting reading now. It follows:

PROCLAMATION BY SUN MEI-YAO, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE CHINESE SELF-GOVERNED ARMY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTRY

This is to notify the facts that we have hitherto been law-abiding citizens, and that we have no desire to become robbers; but in this troubled era of unreliable government we find ourselves compelled to take risks in order to obtain redress for our grievances.

The militarist party has treated us badly—beyond words. At the time when Chang Ching-Yao, the former military governor, recruited us we rejoiced exceedingly, hoping we should be useful to our country. On the fall of Chang Ching-Yao we were immediately disbanded; this was held to be an injustice. We returned to our homes (from Hunan, where Chang Ching-Yao was defeated in battle by Feng Yu-Hsiang and other of the Chihli commanders) and took up peaceful work, but evil-minded landowners falsely accused us of being bandits. This rendered it impossible for us to remain in the homes we possessed, and we have no place left to us. All of us therefore who are in this plight have gathered together and have occupied the hill of Pao Tzu-Ku as our base. Suddenly the 20th brigade arrived and demanded the surrender of ourselves and of our arms. We would willingly have surrendered, but we feared further injustice.

We therefore looted the train on the 21st day of the third moon. We have no desire to rob the articles and money which we took, nor do we wish to disturb international relations; but we know that foreigners are to be relied upon, while our government departments and troops are absolutely unreliable.

There is no alternative. Unless definite and satisfactory arrangements are made with us, and a suitable locality allotted to us for our occupation, we will not release the foreigners.

All our men here are close relations (Sworn brothers). If our government will treat us justly and with consideration so that we are enabled to be of some use we shall certainly benefit the locality and not disturb the countryfolk as the troops do at present. If the government will not treat us properly, not only the people of Taichow, Yenchow, Yichow and Tsaochuang but the whole of China will suffer. We have no fear, either of our own countrymen or of the foreigners.

It is a question of the existence or the destruction of our country, and our people must give the matter their most careful consideration.

That was the threat of the bandits. Now they have control of the territory they sought; now they are soldiers; now they "disturb the countryfolk as the troops do at present." They "have no fear, either of our own countrymen or the foreigners." They are living up to their reputations. And down in Hupeh, the bandits who held Father Malotto, the aged missionary, so long in May, June and July, demanded as the price of his release 5,000 rifles, and not mind you, service in the army, but exemption from it. If the Shantung bandits obtained legalized banditry how will China explain, when Father Malotto is freed, the terms which are exacted? No wonder missionaries fear to return.

Peking, July 16, 1923.

Mr. H. G. Wells on the Far East

BY H. P. SHASTRI

WHEN Marco Polo returned to Venice from China, he brought to his countrymen stories of the wealth and glory of that country which astounded the European world. From that time began Europe's intercourse with Cathay. About seven hundred years have passed since then and China is yet unknown and misunderstood by the Western mind.

With the rise of Imperialism the West began to boast of its superiority and thought that the "innate indolence and conservatism in the East . . . assured the Europeans a world predominance for ever." Germany seized Kiau-Chau, Britain Weihaiwei and Russia Port Arthur—the result was that "a great hatred of Europeans swept like a flame over China, and a political society for the expulsion of Europeans, the Boxers, grew and broke into violence in 1900."

This very wrong notion of the inferiority of the East will always bring strife. Mr. Wells writes that many people "do not realize that in Asia the average brain is not one whit inferior in quality to the average European brain; that history shows Asiatics to be as bold, as vigorous, as self-sacrificing, and as capable of strong collective action as Europeans."

When Europe was in a state of barbarism China was highly civilized. Her art and her literature was wonderful. Confucius had endowed the nation with decorum and self-restraint, and except for the occasional changes of dynasties the land and people flourished. The old, old, question then crops up—why has China gone backward? Why has she let younger civilizations outstrip her? "Why does she not to this day dominate the world culturally and politically?" Mr. Wells goes into this problem deeply. He thinks that conservatism is not the cause. The Western mind manifests its enterprise and initiative under "exceptional circumstances. For the rest the Western world displays itself as traditional and conservative as China." He adds that "the Chinese mind has under conditions of stimulus shown itself as inventive and versatile as the European and the very kindred Japanese mind even more so." Then if conservatism is not the cause, what is? The author of "The Outline of History" thinks the following a rational answer.

China has not progressed because of "the imprisonment of the Chinese mind in a script and in an idiom of thought so elaborate and so difficult that the mental energy of the country has been largely consumed in acquiring it." Nearly every child of ordinary ability can learn with ease the English alphabet, but it takes years and years of hard study to be able to read the simplest paragraph in Chinese, therefore we find the masses of China probably the most illiterate in the world, while the educated classes have spent so much time and brain-force in merely learning to read, that

it is no wonder if they are conservative in not wishing to change an old system which took them nearly a life-time of study. "Few men who have toiled to build up any system of knowledge in their minds will willingly scrap it in favor of something strange and new, this disposition is as characteristic of the West as of the East." "The peculiarities of the Chinese script, and the educational system arising out of that script, must have acted age after age as an invincible filter that favored the plastic and scholarly mind against the restive and originating type, and kept the latter out of positions of influence and authority."

China can only progress when the masses are educated—and to educate them a simple alphabet, which is easy to learn, is needed, in this way knowledge will spread. This is a difficult thing to do on account of the numerous different dialects of the peoples of different provinces. "There is however, a "standard Chinese" ..... which is generally understood by educated people; and it is upon the possibility of applying an alphabetical system and writing to this standard Chinese that the hopes of modern educational reformers in China are based at the present time."

Mr. Wells has great hopes for the future of China judging from the following words:—"China will presently have a modernized practicable script, a press, new and vigorous universities, a reorganized industrial system, and a growing body of scientific and economic inquiry. The natural industry and ingenuity of her vast population will be released to co-operate upon terms of equality with the Western world.

She may have great internal difficulties ahead of her yet; of that no man can judge. Nevertheless, the time may not be very distant when the Federated States of China may be at one with the United States of America and a pacified and reconciled Europe in upholding the organized peace of the world."

JAPAN

Japan came in contact with Europe in the sixteenth century. Europeans could come to the country freely and Christianity began to spread there. The various nationalities—Spanish Dominicians, Portuguese Jesuits, English and Dutch Protestants—commenced to quarrel among themselves, and they each tried to show Japan that others were her enemies and they were her real friends. The Jesuits became powerful and persecuted the Buddhists. "In the end the Japanese came to the conclusion that the Europeans and their Christianity were an intolerable nuisance," and the foreigners were driven out of the land, and Japan was closed to Europe for over two hundred years.

Japan has begun really only very recently to take her place in the history of the world. She reopened herself to Europe and European culture in order to place herself on an equal footing with the powers of the West, and the short space of time which she has taken to do so is astonishing. "In 1866 she was a mediaeval people, a fantastic caricature of the extremist romantic feudalism, in 1899 hers was a completely Westernized people, on a level with the most advanced European powers, and well in advance of Russia. She completely dispelled the persuasion that Asia was in some irrevocable way hopelessly behind Europe. She made all European progress seem sluggish and tentative by comparison." Mr. Wells calls Japan "the pioneer country in the recovery of the Asiatic peoples."

Gargi Devi

China Companies Organized Under China Trade Act

The Secretary of Commerce has granted a certificate of incorporation under the China Trade Act to the Shanghai Building Co., Federal Incorporated, U. S. A. according to a report in a Washington paper on June 11. The purpose of this corporation is to carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill proprietors and timber growers, and to buy, sell, grow, prepare for market, manipulate, import, export and deal in timber and wood of all kinds. The following are the incorporators:

Gaudeneio Castrillo, Shanghai (Spanish); Edward Bell, Shanghai (American); Joseph G. Bell, Shanghai (American); Stirling Fessenden, Shanghai (American); Zao Quai Yao, Shanghai, (Chinese); Walter S. Penfield, Washington, D. C. (American), who is the resident incorporator.

A certificate also has been granted under the China Trade Act to the Pasco Trading Co., Federal Incorporated, U. S. A. The purpose of this corporation is to carry on a wholesale and retail drug business in China. The following are the incorporators:

Edward Bell, Joseph G. Bell, George Bell, Clement J. Pape, Walter S. Penfield and Stirling Fessenden. All of them are American citizens except Mr. Pape, and all except Mr. Penfield, Washington, resident incorporators, reside in Shanghai.

China's Students in Foreign Lands

BY H. F. MACNAIR, PH. D.

WHEN, in 1881, the students of Yung Wing's Educational Mission were ordered back to China a Memorial from the "instructors, guardians and friends of the students who were sent to this country under the care of the Chinese Educational Commission," worded by President Porter of Yale, was addressed to the Tsungli Yamen at Peking. The Memorial commended the excellent work and conduct of the youths who had been so suddenly and unceremoniously ordered to return. "As the result of their conduct," said the memorialists, "many of the prejudices of ignorant and wicked men towards the Chinese have been removed, and more favorable sentiments have taken their place." A gentle rebuke was administered for the failure of those in charge of the youths to visit the schools and colleges so that they might understand the American educational system. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was reminded that it had been at its request that those young men had been received into American homes and colleges. "To remove them permanently and suddenly without formal notice or inquiry on the ground that as yet they had learned nothing useful to China when their education in Western institutions, arts, and sciences is as yet incomplete, seems to us as unworthy of the great Empire for which we wish eminent prosperity and peace, as it is discourteous to the nation that extended to these young men its friendly hospitality." The Memorial closed with a denial that the youths had "derived evil and not good" from American institutions, principles, and manners, and requested the appointment of a committee of "eminent Chinese citizens . . . to examine into the truth of the statements unfavorable to the young men or their teachers."[17] . . . . .

Between 1884 and 1900 students came under the caption of exempt classes and were, like others of these classes, required by section 6 of the Act of July 5, 1884, to obtain a prescribed certificate from the Chinese government.[18] On June 15, 1900, the definition of the term "student" as applied to Chinese was greatly limited by an Opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury. By his definition a student was a "person who intends to pursue some of the higher branches of study, or one who seeks to be fitted for some particular profession or occupation for which facilities of study are not afforded in his own country; one for whose support and maintenance in this country, as a student, provision has been made, and who, upon completion of his studies, expects to return to China."[19] One year later, in June 1901, it was further pronounced that a "Chinese person coming to the United States, and applying for admission upon the ground that he intends to study the English language, is not a student within the meaning of the Chinese-exclusion laws . . ."[20] A student, a boy 16 years of age, the son of a merchant in good standing in Shanghai, who applied to the Collector of Customs at Malone, New York, was refused admittance and obliged to return to China in spite of the assurance of the Chinese consul at New York of his bona fide student character, and despite the correct viseing of his certificate, because his intention was stated to be "to study the English language."[21]

Under date of December 10, 1901, Minister Wu Ting Fang addressed the Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, solemnly protesting against the treatment to which Chinese subjects of the exempt classes were being subjected. Said Mr. Wu: "Not only a large class of Chinese of education, high rank, and business standing have thus been excluded by a simple ruling of the Treasury Department, but such obstructions and conditions are by the Immigration Bureau thrown around the admission of these who are recognized as entitled to enter the United States as in many cases amount to a virtual nullification of the treaty. That convention expressly

17. Yung Wing op. cit.: 211-15; C. S. Watson op. cit.: 8472.

18. Treaty, Laws, and Regulations relating to the Exclusions of Chinese. (Washington, 1902): 38 (15).

19. Treaty, Laws, and Regulations relating to the Exclusion of Chinese (Washington, 1902): 38 (16).

20. Ibid.: 40 (T. D. 23107, June 13, 1901).

21. House Documents, volume I, 57th Congress, 1st Session 1901—1902, S. N. 4268, Mr. Wu to Mr. Hay: 83.

stipulates that students, without qualification, are to be admitted. And yet the Treasury Department proceeds to neutralize this privilege by a ruling that defines a student to be . . . . (Here he quotes the new Regulation). It would sound strange to read in a dictionary of the English language the only definition of student to be 'one who pursues a supergraduate course and is provided in advance with a competency.' And yet such is the interpretation of the word of the treaties which is followed by the Immigration Bureau. It will be seen that four conditions are attached to the admission of a Chinese student into the United States, not one of which is warranted by the treaty. The effect is that the doors of American universities and colleges are practically closed to the Chinese race." [22] The document of which the part here quoted constitutes a small part is a classic of its type; its receipt was acknowledged by Mr. Hay, and it was given a place in the archives of the government. [23]

In 1906 the definition of student was made more liberal and has continued to be so to the present; it has been interpreted with a considerable degree of liberality as is shown by the fact that in the eight years preceding 1921 out of 2,500 students arriving in the United States only 1. 25% have been rejected. [24]

A student, according to the rules in force in 1920, is "a person who pursues some regular course of study, including the higher branches of learning but not excluding the elementary or preparatory branches, if undertaken in good faith, and for whose maintenance and support as students in the United States adequate financial provision has been made or satisfactorily assured, and who, upon the conclusion of his studies, departs from the United States unless then found to be qualified to remain . . . . . " [25]

The more liberal treatment of students is at least partly due to improvement in the immigration and consular service There was formerly little or no co-operation between the immigration and consular officials in China. Since 1917 it has been the rule that all matters having to do with inquiries concerning students and the issuing of their certificates shall be the work of a specially designated consular officer appointed from the Immigration staff. There are now three such officers located at Shanghai, Hongkong, and Canton respectively. [26] It is the duty of these officers to "ascertain that arrangements have been perfected for applicants, schooling, that some particular school or college has been selected, or that he is going to some responsible person who will select a proper school for him, and that adequate financial provision has been made for maintenance and tuition, ... Immigration officers shall cooperate fully and promptly with consular officers whenever requested to conduct in the United States an investigation with respect to the character of a school or upon any other point. If circumstances indicate that any element of commercialism or promotion of immigration is involved in the case, consular officers shall bring the facts to the attention of the Department of Labor, through the Department of State, before viseing the certificate." [27]

Following the settlement on the close of the Boxer outbreak the Imperial government began to encourage Western education in China, and the going abroad of young men for purposes of study. A few were already studying in the United States of whom the Hon. S. K. Alfred Sze, now Minister to Washington, and the Hon. W. W. Yen, former Minister to Germany and Denmark, and more recently Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking, are among the most distinguished.

In 1905 five Travelling High Commissioners, despatched by the Imperial government to study Western political institutions, visited America; at this time Harvard, Yale, and Wellesley invited the sending of Chinese students and promised a number of scholarships for the partial support of such. In July 1907, the Nanking viceroy, Tuan Fang, a Manchu of liberal leanings, held an examination of young men and women candidates for foreign study; from about six hundred of these twelve men and three women were chosen. In August 1908 a similar examination limited to natives of the province of Chekiang was held in Hangchow, from two hundred aspirants twenty were chosen most of whom were sent to the United States.

In 1908 the American Congress waived its claim to the remainder of what was due of its share of the Boxer Indemnity; the imperial government decided that students should be sent annually to study in America on the proceeds to the year 1940 when the payment of the Indemnity ends.

Tsing Hua College in Peking was established for the preparation of students who were to go abroad on the proceeds of this Fund. This school with its faculty of Chinese and American teachers has about four hundred full and partial scholarships and annually sends an aggregation of students to the leading American schools of preparatory and college grade. [28] These students are accompanied to the United States and entered in the various institutions of learning by a member of the Tsing Hua faculty; while in the country they are under the supervision and direction of the Chinese Educational Mission at Washington. In September 1921, there were three hundred eighty-four Tsing Hua Indemnity Scholarship students in America, including thirty women students. [29]

Since the Revolution the stream of students has greatly increased; not until 1914, however, did the total number reach the one thousand mark. By 1918 there were fifteen hundred; at present there are probably not less than seventeen hundred. [30]

During the years 1908 to 1912 the Indemnity students were the only ones who went in considerable numbers, but these now constitute perhaps one-third of the total; there are others who are sent by the provincial governments, and who are under the supervision of a special director; others are sent by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of Education, of the Navy, and of Communications; several are on Rockefeller Foundation scholarships, or Carnegie Fellowships in International Law; a number are supported partly or wholly by Missionary or other religious bodies and an increasing number go at their own expense. [31]

The rule applied by the consular officials in China to applicants for student certificates is to admit those who hold diplomas from colleges of an accredited list, who are able to pass the physical examination, and who have funds sufficient for their support in the United States. Those who can not meet the first requirement, for example, who may have been prepared by tutors in their own homes, have to undergo a thorough investigation on the part of the consular officials and their assistants. The best guarantees in such cases are the student's preparation in Chinese and English, his family's position and influence, and the fact that he is well provided for financially.

In recent years, especially since 1914, a new class of student has been going to America as a result of the changes which are taking place in China with the progress of the Industrial Revolution. There are ever increasing needs for men with practical scientific education based on actual experience in mines, factories, and business houses. These students have obstacles to overcome both in China and the United States due to the operation of the Exclusion laws. In the first place they often lack the school preparation which is deemed necessary by those who issue student certificates; at times they lack financial backing and need to work in order to meet part of their expenses while in school; most important and most difficult to arrange, they must work for the sake of experience; here they meet the opposition of the labor forces in the United States and run into danger of deportation by dropping from the student to the labor class.

---

22. House Documents, op. cit. p. 81.

23. For an interesting and valuable discussion of the application of the Exclusion Laws to Chinese Students in the period under discussion, consult Miss Luella Miner's "Chinese Students and the Exclusion Laws" (The Independent, vol. 54, No. 2786,: 974—979, April 24, 1902. The two young men whose cases are described had rendered conspicuously gallant service to Americans during the Boxer year.

24. M. R. Coolidge, The Role of the Foreignized Student in China—Pacific Review, volume 2, number 3, December 1921,: 148.

25. Rule 8—Subdivision 1: Treaty, Laws, etc. (Wash. 1920): 42. But a note on the same page adds: A stricter definition than this has been cited with approval in a decision of a district court, not published, but of record in the Bureau of Immigration (United States, V. Pun Fu, number 52730—52785):

26. M. R. Coolidge, op cit.,: 478.

27. Rule 8—Subdivision 2: Treaty, Laws, etc.: 42.

28. M. T. Z. Tyau, op. cit.: 829-30; S. E. S. Yui, Chinese Students in the United States Peking Leader, Feb. 12, 1919: 49.

29. G. T. Chao, Director, to Writer—Letter of February 28, 1922. Sixty-eight of the Indemnity students reached San Francisco in September 1921; all landed without difficulty.

30. Cf. Handbook of the Chinese Students in the United States of America for 1922.

31. S. E. S. Yui. Chinese Students in the United States Peking Leader, February 12, 1919: 49.

In 1920 the Chinese American Association in Peking appealed to the Department of State for a new ruling for two classes of students: first, for those who have not sufficient funds, that they might be permitted to support themselves in the United States on proving that they are *bona fide* students; second, that technical students be permitted to enter America after completing Middle (i. e. High or Preparatory) School courses, and that they be allowed to get practical training. They proposed to safeguard both students and American laborers by offering for each such student the personal guarantee of two members of the gentry class for the character of the student and his return to China upon completion of his education.

The Department of Labor ruled that such students should meet the requirements laid down in the law of 1884, and besides this "furnish a bond of $1000 guaranteeing that the student will actually be placed in a school of the sort necessary to fit him for supervisory service; that he will not be permitted to engage in any form of work for wages while in the United States; he will be provided for by funds from home and will not under any condition become a public charge; upon the completion of his course he will promptly return to China, and in no case shall his stay here exceed three years." Besides this the Commissioner of Immigration is to be informed twice annually of the exact "whereabouts of, and the nature and extent of the training then being received by each student heretofore admitted under the arrangement and still within the United States, and the whereabouts and occupation of each student who, after having been trained here, has returned to China." [32] So far as is known no reply was vouchsafed to the offer of providing guarantors from the Gentry class.

Attorney General Daugherty sent to the Secretary of Labor an interpretation of the treaty rights of Chinese students in the United States quite different in character from that quoted above. His letter to the Secretary of Labor is as follows:

Department of Justice, February 27, 1922.

Sir:—

I have the honor to respond to your request of August 30th for an expression of my opinion upon the following question: "Does the law permit of the legal entry into the United States of a student who, in connection with his education, performs manual labor either for profit or otherwise?"

The right of Chinese students to enter the United States is conferred by Article II of the treaty of October 5, 1881, 22 Stat., 826, which reads as follows:

"Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, merchants, or from curiosity, together with their body and household servants, and Chinese laborers who are now in the United States shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation."

By Section 6 of the Chinese Exclusion Act of May 6, 1882, 22 Stat. 58, as amended by the act of July 5, 1884, 23 Stat., 115, Congress has provided certain safeguards to prevent the entry of what might be termed impostors. So far as pertinent that section reads as follows:

"That in order to the faithful execution of the provisions of this act, every Chinese person, other than a laborer, who may be entitled by said treaty or this act to come within the United States, and who shall be about to come to the United States, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or of such other foreign government of which at the time such Chinese person shall be a subject, in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such Government."

The Chinese exclusion laws in other sections make provision for the deportation of those who enter or are found here unlawfully.

Numerous cases have come before the courts involving the attempt to deport Chinese who claimed the right to remain because they entered as exempts pursuant to so-called Section 6 certificates; and the rule to be applied in such cases is thus stated by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Moy Kong Chin v. United States, 246 Fed., 94, 97:

"Appellant's certificate being in conformity with the statute, was presumptively valid, and constituted prima facie evidence of his right to be here. Whether, therefore, it should be annulled and he be deported depends upon whether the evidence warrants the finding that he obtained his certificate by fraud or deception, intending to evade the exclusion laws, and become a laborer.

"Evidence that a person, admitted upon a certificate issued under said Section 6, immediatedy after his arrival engages in and continues in employment as a laborer, justifies the conclusion that the certificate, though correct in form and substance, was obtained by fraudulent representations. United States v. Yong Yew (D. C.) 83 Fed., 832; United States v. Park Tan (D. C.) 86 Fed., 605; United States v. Foo Duck, 172 Fed., 856,97 C. C. A., 204; Chain Chio Fong v. United States, 133 Fed., 154,66 C. C. A., 220; Cheung Him Nin v. United States, 133 Fed., 391,66 C. C. A., 453; Ong Seen v. Burnett, 232 Fed., 850,147 C. C. A., 44; Lo Pong v. Dunn, 235 Fed., 510,149 C. C. A., 56; Lui Hip Chin v. Plummer, 238 Fed., 763,151 C. C. A., 613."

Concretely stated, the good faith of the entry is to be determined by the subsequent conduct of the Chinaman. Thus, if a Chinese person enters as a merchant, student, or other exempt, they all being upon the same plane in this respect and immediately thereafter he assumes the role of a laborer rather than that of his exempt status, then obviously, his entry was a fraud, for by his own conduct he demonstrates that he was not actually the merchant, student, or other exempt he claimed to be at the time of entry.

This brings us, then, to consider the effect upon the right to enter and remain here, of labor performed while the Chinese person is following his exempt status of merchant, student, etc.

Upon this point the courts have also inefficiently spoken to enable a definite conclusion to be reached. Thus, in Moy Kong Chin v. United States, 246 Fed., 94,97, the court said:

"On the other hand, it is well settled that a Chinese person, who lawfully enters this country as a student, may not be deported because he temporarily engages in manual labor while attending school. See in re Tam Chung (D. C.) 223 Fed., 801, and cases cited at page 803."

In "In re Tam Chung, 223 Fed., 801, 802," the point is more elaborately dealt with as follows:

"Our treaty with China provides that Chinese students 'shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation.' 22 Stat., 826. The Chinese exclusion act provides for identification and admission of Chinese students, but neither therein nor in any other law has Congress repudiated the aforesaid treaty promise of this nation. Students of all other nations coming hither can of right follow any legitimate vocation contemporaneous with or after their studies are completed, thereto need consent of no immigration officer, can remain here so long as they please, and cannot be deported because thereof. Chinese students are guaranteed the light rights by our treaty. Having lawfully entered this country, there is no law authorizing their deportation for any reason save that applicable to all aliens, viz., for offenses committed subsequent to entry and connected with or incidental to prostitution.

"Perhaps Congress could have broken our plighted faith and treaty by law stipulating that Chinese students should loaf in their leisure and not labor for a living—could have placed Chinese students who here turn to honest labor for a livelihood on the plane of panders and prostitutes so far as deportation is concerned; but, happily, not having done so, it needs no argument to demonstrate that the Secretary of Labor cannot—that it is not given to him to violate the national promise, repudiate the treaty and convert it into a mere scrap of paper."

See also United States v. Gin Ong, 253 Fed., 210.

The true rule deducible from the adjudicated cases may be stated as follows, viz., that labor is not necessarily incompatible with the pursuit of an exempt status, and that where the evidence establishes that the dominant purpose of the Chinese person in coming to this country was to follow one of the exempt avocations, performance of labor as an incident thereto, e. g., as a means of providing funds to enable him to maintain his student status would not render his entry invalid or subject him to subsequent deportation.

The correctness of this rule may be further demonstrated by the fact that with respect to merchants alone Congress has specifically forbidden the performance of labor not necessary to the carrying on of his business. See Section 2 of the Chinese Exclusion Act of November 3, 1893, 28 Stat. 7. If Congress had intended the same restriction to apply to students and other exempts, it is natural to suppose that it would have so provided.

I therefore have the honor to advise you that where the labor performed is only in connection with or in furtherance

32. M. R. Coolidge, Role of the Foreignized Student, op cit.: 479-480.

of the maintenance of the status of student there is no provision of law for the exclusion or deportation of such Chinese person.

The enclosures which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

Respectfully,

Harry M. Daugherty. 32-a

To the Secretary of Labor.

By this correspondence it becomes apparent that the American Government is attempting in good faith to carry out its agreements with the Chinese Government in reference to students.

The French quick to comprehend the profits accruing to a Western country from the education of a Oriental students, especially of the industrial type, have, since the conclusion of the war, offered inducements to Chinese students to go to France for industrial study. A plan was evolved and widely advertised for young Chinese to work part of the day in order to gain practical experience and to pay their expenses, and study the remainder of the time. Special arrangements were made for transportation of such students, and a considerable number embraced the opportunity.

The scheme was not, at first, a complete success owing to reconstruction conditions in France, but may be cited as evincing a clear understanding on the part of thoughtful people of the value, even from a purely materialistic point of view, to a country of introducing its own type of industrial education into a land which is in the process of becoming an industrial nation.

The need for technically and specially trained Chinese is shown by the fact that a certain large American company in this country keeps from twenty-four to twenty-six Chinese youths in the United States every year at a cost of G. $30,000 for such training. These men are under the supervision of the Company's educational director. 33 Another Company sends several young men to America on generous scholarships annually; these are chosen by competitive examination. But this shows that only families of wealth or corporations can meet the strict requirements of the officials in Washington who protect American labor from the competition of Chinese students.

A good many Chinese who need to support themselves at least partially—due sometimes to the fluctuations of the Chinese money market—while studying in America are permitted to do so and seldom have difficulty with the authorities. Before doing this it is required that a student "shall have made application to the immigration officer in charge of the district of his residence for the privilege of changing from that to some other exempt occupation and been granted such privilege. From an adverse decision by an immigration official in charge on such an application appeal shall be allowed to the Commissioner General of Immigration." 34

To make sure that the youth claiming entrance is a bona fide student provision is further made that "officers in charge at ports of entry shall advise the officer in charge of the district in which is located the school to which the admitted applicant claims to be going; and the latter shall ascertain whether the avowed purpose of the student is carried out, and, if so shall make arrangements with the head of the school under which such officer in charge will be promptly advised if the student leaves the school or completes his course therein and of his future address." 35 These regulations apply to ordinary students, not to the special technical students discussed above.

Chinese students are now to be found scattered throughout the United States in all the larger universities and colleges, and in many High and Preparatory Schools; many attend the smaller colleges and schools where they often come into closer contact with the people and obtain a more intimate and wholesome view of American life and social customs then is possible in certain of the great universities in crowded centers.36

In the various schools they have entered whole-heartedly from the beginning in the life of the institutions and have attained prominence in all branches of work and sport: oratory, forensics, scholarship, science, literature, and athletics. Amongst their literary labors have been the publication of the *Chinese Students' Monthly*, and the *Chinese Students' Christian Journal*.

Their official organization is the Chinese Students' Alliance in the United States of America which was organized in 1911. This was a growth from the Students' Alliances, the first of which was formed by students of the University of California in 1901, 37 organized between the years 1901 and 1905 in the West, Middle West and Eastern sections of the country where there were numbers of Chinese students. The present organization is divided into three sections geographically. It has two objects: to aid in the welfare of China at home and abroad, and to promote the interests of Chinese students in the Uniten States. Sectional Conferences are held annually during the summer vacations.

Mention must be made of the present considerable number of Chinese women students abroad. It is interesting to note that in the year in which the first Chinese Educational Mission was broken up the first of a distinguished line of Chinese women students arrived. This was Miss Y. M. Kin who in 1885 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Cornell University. Dr. K. E. Hu nine years later received a similar degree from the Philadelphia Woman's Medical College; in 1896 Drs. Mary Stone and Ida Kahn were graduated from the University of Michigan. Each of these women has had a distinguished career in China not merely in medicine but in social service. All were educated in America by the aid and under the guardianship of American missionaries.38

In 1907 three young ladies were chosen as a result of the Nanking examinations held under the instructions of H. E. Tuan Fang. These seem to have been the first Chinese girls to be educated abroad at the expense of the government. In 1914 ten girls were sent on Indemnity scholarships, and in 1916 ten more. In recent years, including the present academic year, more have been appointed holders of these scholarships. At present there are probably about two hundred Chinese women students in the United States of whom perhaps one-third are privately supported. A number are supported partly by Missions, others by provincial funds. What has been said in reference to the men's participation, and not seldom leadership, in both scholastic and non-curriculum activities holds of the girls, and judging from the careers of the earliest women students between 1881 and 1896 the same will hold of their future places in China. 39

Some of the effects upon the United States of the education of large numbers of Chinese are interestingly summarized by H. E. Dr. Wellington Koo, former Minister to Washington, and later to London, himself the product of Mission education in China, and college education in the United States: "With the arrival of increasing numbers of Chinese students in the United States, there has been noted a gradual but perceptible change of sentiment on the part of the American people toward China and the Chinese. Undoubtedly the close contact of the thoughtful classes of American people with the Chinese students, usually the pick and flower of China's youth, has led to a better appreciation of the qualities of the Chinese people and the character of the Chinese civilization. A clearer understanding of the problems of the Far East and a mere sympathetic endorsement of the aspirations of the Chinese have been two happy consequences. The results of the Spanish American War probably have had as much to do with the former, but the influence of the growing numbers of Chinese students in the United States must have been predominant in regard to the latter." 40

32.a Chinese students' Monthly, vol. 17, No. 7: 641-43.

33. M. R. Coolidge, op. cit.: 480

34. Rule 8, Subdivision 3, Treaty, Laws and Rules op. cit.: 42-43

35. Ibid, Subdivision 4: 43

36. The United States Government in January 1922 estimated that a subsidy of $150,000 would be necessary to finance the Chinese Students in the United States during that year. North China Herald, volume CXLII, number 2841,: 154 (January 21, 1922).

37. United States Bureau of Education Bulletin, 1909, number 2, Whole number 399—Admission of Chinese Students to American Colleges, By professor John Fryer: 177,179.

38. M. T. Z. Tyau, The Hope of China's Future op. cit.: 829, of also M. E. Burton-Notable Women of Modern China (N. Y. 1912).

39. "Chinese Girl Students in the United States," Peking Leader 52-55, February 12,1919:

40. Letter to the writer dated March 10, 1921.

Who's Who in China

Brigadier-General Chang Hsueh-liang

(張學良字漢卿)

General Chang Hsueh-liang was born at Haichen, Fengtien Province, in 1898. Being a son of a famous military man, he was given military training when he was a mere youth. He was among the first batch of the graduates of the Military Training Academy of the Three Eastern Provinces. In July 1919, General Chang was appointed Commander of the Body Guards of the Tuchun of Fengtien, who was no other person than Marshal Chang Tso-lin, his father. In the same month he was made by the Peking government a colonel of National Artillery. Three months later he was promoted to become Commander of the Second Battalion of the Body Guards Brigade. In May 1920, General Chang was appointed by President Hsu Shih-chang as his aid-de-camp. Later he was appointed Commander of the aforementioned Body-Guards Brigade.

Upon the outbreak of the war between Chihli and Anhui factions, General Chang was ordered by his father to march his brigade into Shanhaikwan to side with the Chihli forces. At Hsiao Chan, the place where the Pei Yang troops have been trained since Yuan Shih-kai's time, General Chang's men defeated the Anhui troops commanded by General Lung Chi-Kuang. As the result of this defeat, several regiments of the noted Frontier Army surrendered to General Chang who took them to Mukden upon his return. In the autumn of 1920, the province of Kirin was much disturbed by banditry and General Chang was sent with his troops to suppress it which he did in a short time.

In October 1921, General Chang was sent by his father to Japan to witness the autumn manoeuver. Upon his return, he introduced improvements in the Fengtien Army. While in Japan, he contributed funds for the support of the Chinese students studying in that country.

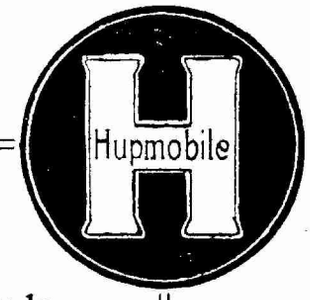
When the Chihli-Fengtien war broke out in the Spring of 1922, General Chang was Commander of the Second Section of the East Wing. At Shanhaikwan the Fengtien forces made an offensive attack upon the advancing Chihli forces. General Chang participated in that attack as the Commander of the front defence line. Upon his return to Manchuria, General Chang was made the Commander of the Second Brigade of the Manchurian Army and concurrently held the position of the Chief of Staff to the Manchurian Army Reorganization Bureau, that of superintendent of the Military Training Academy, and that of Commander of Provosts. These posts General Chang is still holding.

Dr. Ling Ping

(凌冰)

Dr. Ling Ping was born in Ku Shih Hsien, Honan, July 1894. He received his primary education at home and college education at Nankai College graduating in 1912. In 1913, Dr. Ling went to America and entered Stanford University where he graduated in 1916 with the degree of B. A. While studying in that university, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the academic honor society.

In the autumn of 1916, Dr. Ling entered Teacher's College of Columbia University to do research work in pedagogical psychology. He was graduated from Columbia in 1917 with the degree of Master of Pedagogy. From 1917 to 1919 Dr. Ling continued his studies at Clark University, doing further research work in pedagogical psychology. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him on the completion of this work. In the autumn of 1919, Dr. Ling returned to China and became dean of Nankai



It is at this time of year that people enjoy motoring the most.

We have in stock the newest models of Dodge Brothers, Hupmobile, Chandler, and Cleveland motors cars, with all the latest improvements.

We confidently recommend any of these cars for their durability and economical operation, as well as for their fine appearance and unfailing performance.

Max Friedman,
Sales Manager.

CHINA MOTORS

OPERATING

The STAR GARAGE and The EASTERN GARAGE, Shanghai,

AND

The YIH CHONG GARAGE, Peking

Tientsin Agents **SMITH'S GARAGE**

Head Office and Showroom:

125, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

25-415

The "IF" in LIFE

IF every man could complete his life plan there would be little sorrow and trouble in the world. Few widows would be left without support or children without the chance for an education. There would be little need for charitable institutions.

OF 100 men at age 25, Fate decrees that in forty years only five will be in comfortable circumstances, six will be self-supporting, fifty-three will be dependent on relatives or charity and thirty-six will be dead.

ARE YOU ignoring the "IF" in LIFE? Adequate life insurance is the only way to remove it with certainty.

OF course you might obtain insurance later—IF you have good health. Even then you can't enjoy your present rate. TO-DAY, while you have your health, is the time to knock out that "IF"—before it knocks you out.

Asia Life Insurance Co.

Incorporated
Under American Charter
Main Office: 3 Canton Road, Shanghai.
Branch Offices:
Canton Hankow Peking Tsinan-fu
Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

University until the autumn of 1922 when he was appointed Commissioner of Education of Honan, his native province. He did not remain long in this position, however, but soon returned to Nankai where he resumed the position of the Dean of the University Department. He is the author of many published works among which are "Feeble Mindedness and Heredity," "Public Schools and the War," and "Outline of Psychology of the Children," the latter being in Chinese published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai.

The American Automobile Abroad

The American automobile "honks" in every language of the world and does business in every climate. It sounds its warning in over a hundred different countries, colonies and islands, and renders service from Iceland at the far north to the equator and thence to the most extreme southern line of human habitation. It "takes" the steep grades of the Andes or the Himalayas with the same complacency with which it traverses the pampas of South America or the desert roadways of Africa and Australia.

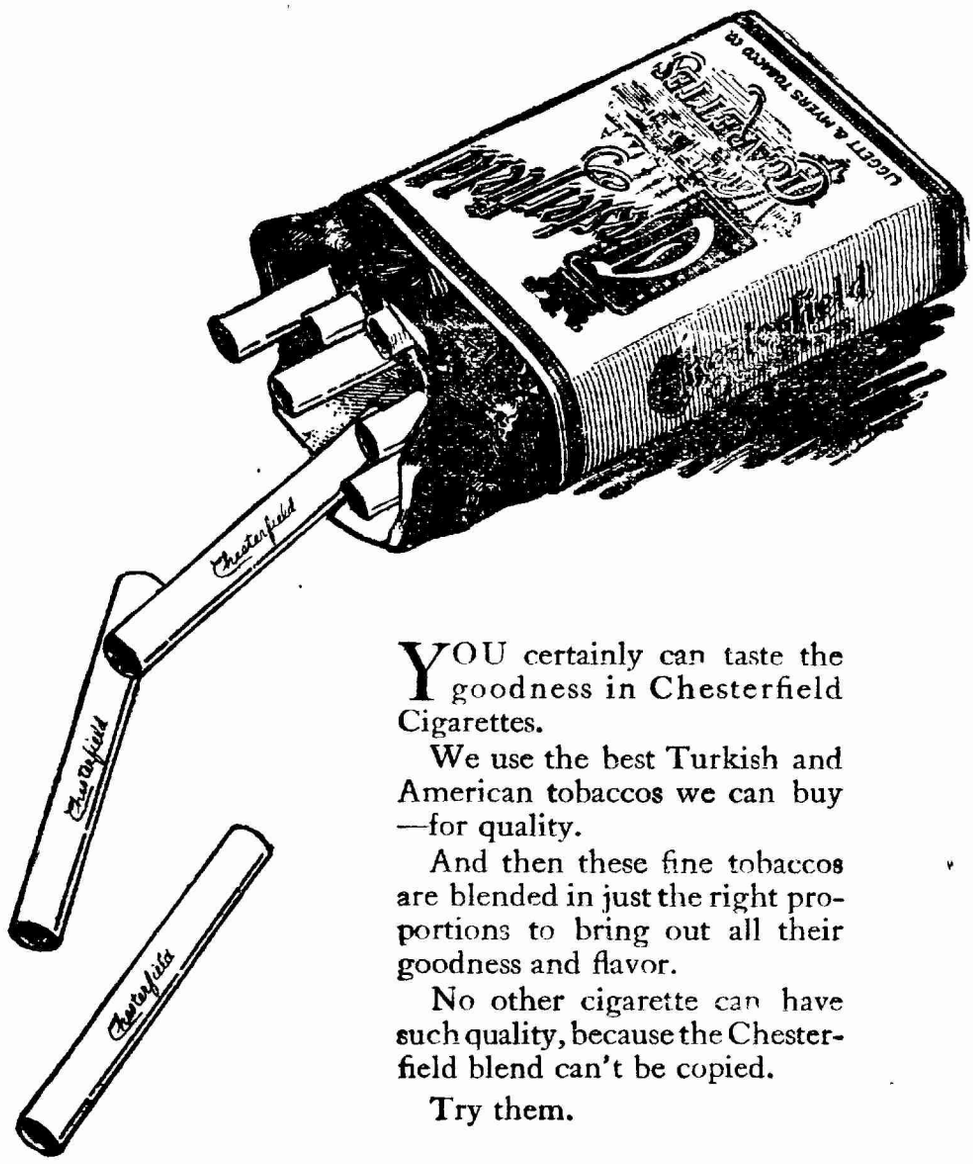
Figures compiled for the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York show that the number of passenger machines exported from the United States in the last decade was 562,000, and of commercial machines, including motor trucks and busses, 135,000. The value of the passenger machines exported in the last decade is $534,000,000, and of commercial machines $288,000,000. If we should carry the record back to a dozen years and include motor cycles, which are in fact "automobiles," the total number of machines exported, including those sent to our own colonies, would reach a million, and the value a round billion dollars. Even this total of approximately a billion dollars of automobiles of all types exported in the last dozen years does not fully tell the story, for the value of "parts of "machines exported for repair purposes aggregates in that period about $350,000,000; the value of automobile tires exported in that period was $180,000,000, and the engines about $30,000,000.

A much larger proportion of the machines exported is still doing business in some form than is generally realized, for many of the machines originally sold for passenger purposes are after they have rendered service in the capacity originally intended transformed into a condition in which they can be used for the minor trade traffic and industry purposes, rendering service to enormous numbers of persons engaged in business and mechanical industries, and thus minimizing the time lost by the former traffic methods and to that extent increasing their business facilities. Automobile authorities estimate that more than three-fourths of the motor cars manufactured are used more or less for business purposes.

One interesting feature of this compilation prepared for the *Trade Record* lies in the opportunity which it offers to compare export prices at the present time with those of a decade ago. The number of passenger machines exported in 1913 was 25,880 and the value $25,347,644, an average of practically $1,000 per machine, while the number of passenger machines exported in 1922 was 66,790 and their recorded value on exportation $51,050,000, an average of $764 per machine, while the commercial machines show a corresponding decrease in average value.

These figures showing the enormous exportation of motor vehicles are especially interesting at this moment when the latest trade figures show tremendous increases over the corresponding period of last year. Of passenger machines alone, the total exports in the 9 months ending with March, 1923, are, according to official reports of the government, 62,454 against 23,694 in the same period of last year, and of motor trucks and busses 11,336 against 4,226 in the same months of 1921.

One especially interesting feature of the big increase in exports during the current fiscal year occurs in the fact that the large increases are chiefly in movements to European countries and their colonies. Of passenger machines the number sent to the United Kingdom in the 9 months ending with March, 1923, is 4,739 against 979 in the same months of the preceding year; Belgium 4,300 against 987: Denmark 901 against 133; Norway 1,134 against 85; Sweden 1,844 against 475; Spain 2,337 against 226; Australia 10,567 against 3,849, while to the South American countries there are also large increases, to Argentina 2,778 against 486, and to Brazil 1,959 in the 9 months ending with March, 1923, against 236 in the same period of the preceding year.



YOU certainly can taste the goodness in Chesterfield Cigarettes.

We use the best Turkish and American tobaccos we can buy —for quality.

And then these fine tobaccos are blended in just the right proportions to bring out all their goodness and flavor.

No other cigarette can have such quality, because the Chesterfield blend can't be copied.

Try them.

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

"They Satisfy"

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

25-417

PUNG WO

Also Known as

Mah Chang	Mah Cheuk
Mah Jongg	Mah Juck
Mah Diao	Pung Chow
Mah Choh	Pe Ling

Game of a Hundred Intelligences.
The Royal Game of China
A Game for Young and Old

Largest Manufacturer of Chinese Dominoes

Mei Ren Co., Inc.

4 Canton Road, SHANGHAI
179 Summer St., BOSTON, MASS.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT
"LA CHAMP"
17 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

"Sunshine Belt"

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

New palatial steamers—

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"
"PRESIDENT WILSON"
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"
"PRESIDENT TAFT"
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"

Displacement 21,167 tons, length 535 feet, beam 72 feet.

SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

For information regarding freight or passage apply to company's agents at all ports or to Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Co.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board

B. C. Haile—General Agent

18 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Tel. C. 5056-5057

Cable address—SOLANO

25-418

Increase of Exports from Shanghai to United States

Exports from Shanghai to the United States for the first six months of 1923 reached the value of G. $29,507,211 an increase of G. $7,852,414 over exports for the corresponding period of 1922. Details of this increase in trade are set forth in a report published by the American Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai) from figures furnished by U. S. Consul General E. S. Cunningham.

At the same time exports to the Philippines increased from $ 515,221 to 735,958, and exports to Hawaii increased from $35,184, to $52,948. Goods returned to the American shippers during the same period increased from $ 419,127. to $737,334. There were no exports to Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands or American Samoa.

Increases in silk exports were noticeable in nearly all classifications. Raw silk exports jumped from 735,183 pounds valued at $5,275,662 to 1,219,908 pound valued at $8,528,510. Silk waste exports jumped from 405,630 pounds valued at $294,107 to 1,216,090 pounds valued at $613,489, and wild silk exports jumped from 488,821 pounds valued at $1,781,817 to 1,115,086 pounds valued at $4,691,544. Exports in pongees also increased from $378,916 to $941,468.

The mah jongg craze in the United States is shown vividly in the figures, mah jongg sets exported leaping in value from $10,127 in 1922 to $367,478 during the first half of this year.

Raw cotton exports jumped from 213,212 pounds valued at $38,075 to 1,995,795 pounds valued at $425,952, and cotton waste exports showed an increase from 797,872 pounds valued at $48,674 to 3,338,982 pounds valued at $242,667.

The export of all classifications of antimony showed healthy increases, as well as exports of works of art, jewelry, porcelains and paintings, and bamboo ware. Brass ware was the only item of any of the classifications to show a decrease.

Cleaned bristles exports increased from 63,320 pounds valued at $72,463 to 137,037 pounds valued at $230,638. China grass and chinaware exports also increased from nil to $105,560 and $42,851. Wool carpet exports increased from 15,446 square yards valued at $91,149 to 156,433 square yards valued at $95,118.

Cotton laces and embroideries dropped from $1,225,766 to $1,091,663. Camphor exports showed an increase from $81,283 pounds valued at $358,851 to 729,258 pounds valued at $464,913. Camphor oil exports also doubled, but rhubarb oil sellings in America decreased almost by half.

Dried eggs increased from 1,254,351 pounds valued at $504,805 to 2,500,639 pounds at $1,097,376, but fresh eggs and frozen egg products dropped. 216,000 dozen fresh eggs were exported last year and none this year, while frozen eggs declined from 3,364,490 pounds valued at $391,599 to 1,502,916 pounds at $218,921.

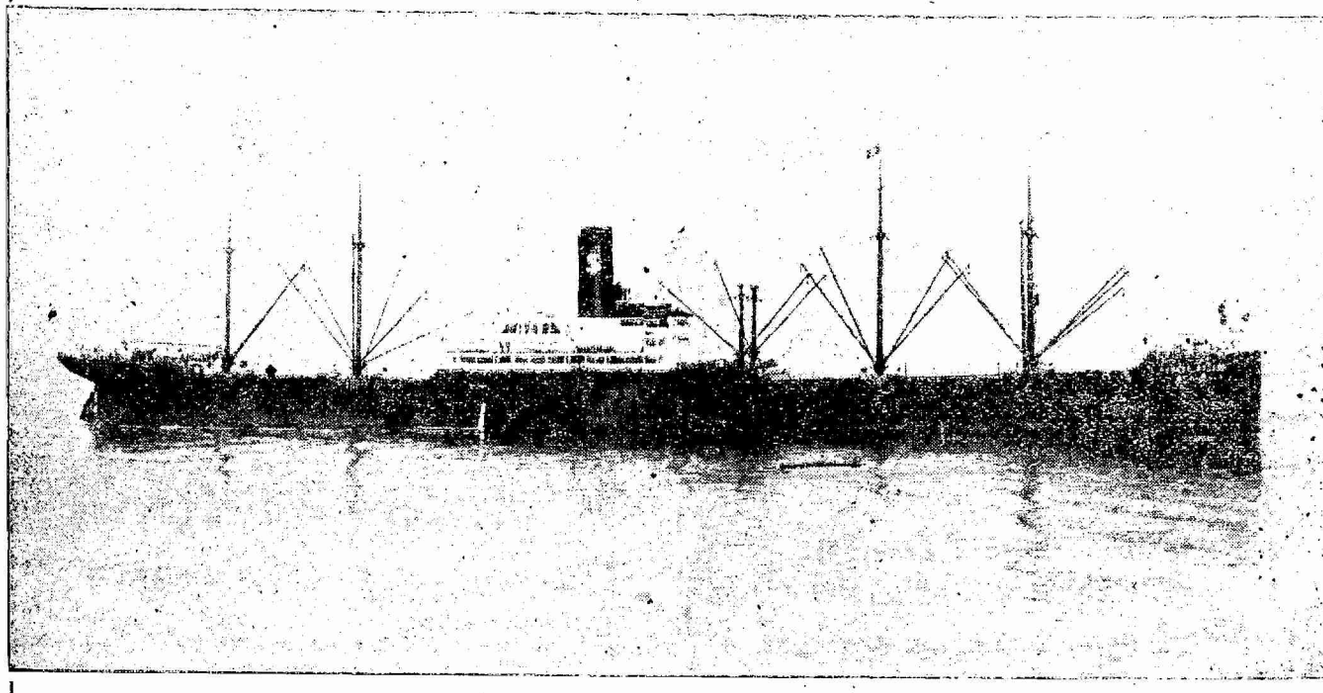
Fox, pahmi, rabbit, moufflon and sable increased, the most noticeable being moufflon, of which 34,673 pieces valued at $72,351 were exported as against nil last year. Kolinsky, mink, marmot, weasel and raccoon exports decreased, the biggest decline occurring in weasel, which dropped from 663,215 pieces valued at $631,104 to 714,600 pieces valued at $544,219. Feather exports jumped from 1,964,803 pounds valued at $370,521 to 1,937,050 pounds valued at $570,382.

Gold bars exports decreased from 135,770 ounces valued at $2,768,853 to 83,986 ounces valued at $1,692,459. No gold coins were exported during the period Buffalo hides increased from $115,733 to $131,323 pieces, and cow hides from 54,316 to 157,438. Hair net exports declined from 45,171 pounds valued at $1,190,851 to 73,492 pounds valued at $861,868. Hair nets (Asiatic), nil in 1922, showed 303,230 valued at $138,429 this year.

Integuments and intestines exports jumped from $329,149 to $783,434 and healthy increases are shown in dogskin mats, rush matting and musk. Shelled peanuts also increased from 168,100 pounds valued at $7,250 to 2,572,626 pounds valued at $117,555. Unshelled peanuts, and walnuts of both classifications decreased.

No exports of peanut oil, sesame seed oil, or vegetable tallow was reported last year while large amounts were shipped this year, but wood oil exports decreased from 1,939,899 pounds valued at $168,671 to 218,630 pounds valued at $25,030. Goat and kid skin exports decreased from 3,901,874 pieces valued at $2,791,748 to 3,115,979 pieces valued at $2,572,657, and sheep and lamb skin exports increased considerably. Wool exports dropped from 3,475,292 pounds valued at $365,288 to 1,582,350 pounds valued at $276,993.

DOLLAR LINE
FAST FREIGHT SERVICE



STR. ROBERT DOLLAR—26000 TONS DISPLACEMENT

"AROUND THE WORLD"

NEW YORK TO ORIENT VIA PANAMA AND ORIENT TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ

Steamer	*Robert Dollar*	Steamer	*Diana Dollar*
,,	*M. S. Dollar*	,,	*Margaret Dollar*
,,	*Esther Dollar*	,,	*Virginia Dollar*

"TRANSPACIFIC"

SAN FRANCISCO TO ORIENT VIA VANCOUVER B.C. AND ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamer	*Grace Dollar*	Steamer	*Harold Dollar*
,,	*Stuart Dollar*	,,	*Bessie Dollar*

"COAST TO COAST"

NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO VANCOUVER B.C. AND RETURN TO NEW YORK

Steamer	*Melville Dollar*	Steamer	*Stanley Dollar*
,,	*Dix*	,,	*Celtic*
,,	*Warszawa*	,,	*Agnes Dollar*

"UPPER YANGTSE"

ICHANG TO CHUNGKING THRU THE YANGTZE GORGES

Steamer	*Alice Dollar*	Steamer	*Robert Dollar II.*

For rates and space apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING, 3 CANTON ROAD

BRANCH OFFICES

HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN—ICHANG—CHUNGKING—KOBE—HONGKONG
MANILA—SINGAPORE—CALCUTTA

25-419

金馬香煙

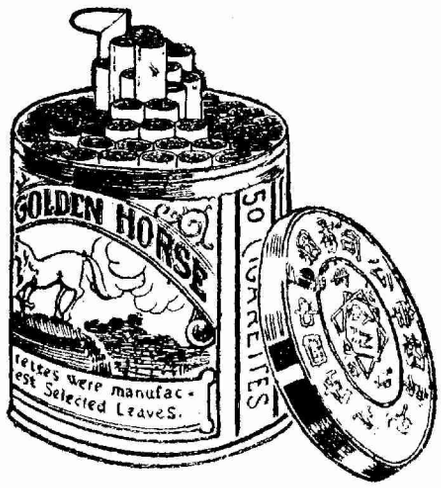
Don't you ever like to get a

Best Cigarette?

Why not have one

"GOLDEN HORSE"

TO-DAY?



金馬香煙

25-420

Men and Events

Carl Seitz of the Columbia Pacific Company, Shanghai, is planning to depart on Saturday, July 21, for America for several months.

Paul Page Whitham of the Asia Development Company, returned to Shanghai on Wednesday morning, July 18, from Tsinanfu. Mr. Whitham plans to remain in Shanghai for the present, since he witnessed the completion of his work on the Yellow River on July 15.

Attention is called to the fact that the office of the American Commercial Attache, Shanghai, has extended its telephone service to two lines—Central 614 and 615—and that its previous telephone number, Central 6127, has therefore been withdrawn.

Byron J. Stansfield of the China Import and Export Lumber Company, Shanghai, expects to depart for Tsingtao on Saturday, July 21, where he will be connected with the office of the firm in Tsingtao for several months.

Cyrus E. Woods, the new American Ambassador to Japan and Mrs. Woods, have recently arrived in Tokio. Mr. and Mrs. Woods have been guests of honor at numerous social functions tendered by the American communities of Tokio and Yokohama.

Miss Jane Addams, noted social service worker from Chicago, Ill., who has been spending sometime in Japan, and who recently underwent an operation in Tokio, has recovered and plans to leave Japan for America on August 23, accompanied by a physician and a nurse.

A reunion of members of the Union Club took place on Friday, July 20, from 4:30 o'clock until 7:30 o'clock when a garden party was given by Chun Shut-kai and Chang Nieh-yun, in the former's gardens at 25 A Tongshan Road, Shanghai. There was tennis and refreshments.

The new rate for the collection of fees at the United States Consulate-General for the current quarter is as follows:—U. S. $0.5242 equals Mex. $1; U. S. $0.7227 equals Tl. 1; U. S. $1 equals Mex. $1.91; U. S. $2. equals Mex. $3.82; U. S. $2.50 equals Mex $4.77; U. S. $5 equals Mex. $9.54.

An American Association of Tientsin has recently been formed and officers elected for the coming year. F. F. Spielman was elected president of the organization; H. A. Lucker, vice-president; S. S. Richards, secretary; and Bruce Smith, treasurer. The meeting was held at the home of the American Consul-General.

Announcement is made of the marriage at Greenwood, South Carolina, on June 23 of Miss Christine Norad South, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson South, and Nathaniel Gist Gee. Mr. and Mrs. Gee will be at home after October 1 at the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation at Peking.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce with offices in Peking, Shanghai, Tsinanfu, Hongkong, Harbin and Manila and elsewhere in the Far East is planning to move its head office from Peking to Shanghai. The head office of the bank has heretofore, been located in Peking since the organization of the bank in China several years ago.

Five foreigners and 153 Chinese died in the International Settlement of all causes last week according to the report of Commissioner of Public Health C. Noel Davis. Communicable diseases reported during the same period included one Chinese with smallpox, one Chinese with cholera, four Chinese with typhoid fever, one Chinese with diptheria, 17 Chinese with tuberculosis, aud six Chinese with acute diarrhoea. The only foreigner mentioned has dysentery.

The American University Club and the American Returned Students Club will tender a reception in honor of J. B. Powell at the Union Club, on the evening of Friday, July 27, at 9: 15 o'clock. Mr. Powell will tell on this occasion of his experiences at Paotzuku and will illustrate his lecture by lantern slides. Paul Page Whitham will also give a talk on the construction work of the Yellow River which will be illustrated by slides. There will be no charge for members or their guests.

According to a report in a New York paper recently more than one hundred and nine Chinese were taken from Long Island City to the Immigration Station at Ellis Island for deportation, following a raid by the New York Bomb Squad and twenty inspectors of the Chinese Bureau of Immigration Department. The Chinese were caught in industrial plants in Long Island and are charged with violation of the Exclusion Act. The raid came as a result of complaints lodged by the American Legion Post that coolie labor was being used in Long Island City and its vicinity.

NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK Co.

NEW YORK-LONDON-PARIS - - - CHAM-VEVEY (SWITZERLAND)

The oldest "Sweetened" in China.

TRADE MARKS

Delicious with Fruits

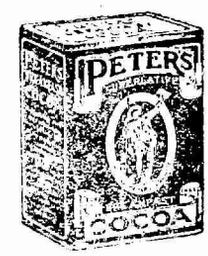
MANUFACTURERS & SOLE IMPORTERS of:

EAGLE	sweetened condensed milk
MILKMAID	sweetened condensed milk
MILKMAID	Unsweetened (Evaporated) milk
ST. CHARLES	Unsweetened (Evaporated) milk
MILKMAID	sterilized milk
NESTLÉ	pure rich thick Cream
NESTLÉ	Malted milk
NESTLÉ	Milk Food
NESTLÉ	Feeding Bottles

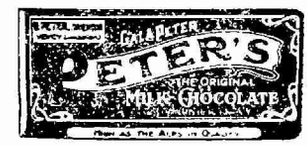
AND

LACTOGEN

Keeps in any climate



The best and the cheapest



The original Milk chocolate

Always fresh and ready for use.

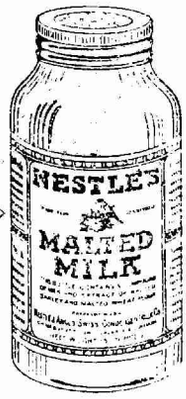
NESTLÉ PETER CAILLER KOHLER

Cocoa, Swiss Plain, Milk & Nut Chocolates, Bonbons, Fancy boxes & Covering Chocolates

The largest world sale

Ask for quotations

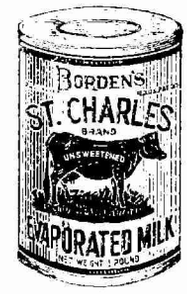
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.
Shanghai, 8 Nanking Road.
Tientsin, 111 Rue de France
Mukden.



The Food Drink

The food for baby after weaning

The safest drink



A cow in every home

The natural Milk Food (The best substitute for Mother's Milk

25-421

International Banking Corporation

Capital Paid Up.....U. S. $ 5,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..U. S. $10,504,980

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BARCELONA	MADRID
BATAVIA	MANILA
BOMBAY	PANAMA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CANTON	RANGOON
CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
COLON	SANTO DOMINGO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN	SOERABAYA
HONGKONG	TIENTSIN
KOBE	TOKIO
LYONS	YOKOHAMA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

25-422

A number of Chinese student graduates of American colleges are returning to China this Fall. Practically all of the girl students attending Columbia University this year will be leaving in November for Shanghai, where they will go to their various homes. Among those in the list are: Miss S. Y. Ting, who will receive her Ph. D., Bryn Mawr, Pa., Misses Edith T. Chen, K. M. Chen, K. S. Kao, Dorothy T. S. Lu, N. Z. Dong, L. T. Tsu, P. K. Yang, T. Y. D. Yen, W. S. S. Tao and Doctor Ang L. Lee, and Miss D. Y. Yang. Miss Y. Koo, the first Chinese girl to specialize in Business and Banking, will leave New York for Chicago, after having studied banking in New York University. She will take a position in The National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, to get practical experience acquire in that line.

A special supplement of the Chinese *Social and Political Science Review*, July 1923, has been published on "China in American School Text-Books," by Timothy T. Lew, M. A., B. D., Ph. D., by the Peking Express Press. The growth of international commerce increased facilities for rapid communication, and world-wide interests are all operating to bring together the peoples of all nationalities and to create a commonwealth of the world in fact, if not in form, is the introduction Dr. Lew gives in his book. In disseminating such news and information the mental attitude of schools must play a very important part, and therefore Dr. Lew has fully acquainted himself with the courses of study in American Schools and has made a treatment of China in American School text books which offers a valuable contribution.

News from South China

The Canton Young Men's Christian Association is preparing for the meeting of the 9th National Y. M. C. A. Conference in Canton, and a committee is being formed to look after the affairs of the convention while in Canton.

R. P. Tenney, American Consul in charge of the Consulate-General at Canton, will soon leave this port for Tsinanfu. Mr. Tenney has been very popular in Canton, and the picnic of the American community at Tungshan, July 4, was provided especially as a farewell party to the departing consul.

The northern troops sent by Wu Pei-fu of Loyang to invade Kwangtung by way of Kiangsi have been forced to evacuate Shiukwan, the northern terminal of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section. Their withdrawal will mean at least temporary peace in the northern districts of Kwangtung.

The Generalissimo of the Constitutionalists may withdraw his order to the tenants in Canton to contribute a war tax equivalent to their monthly rent by making the landlords pay. So far less than 20 percent of the special taxes have been collected, while the time of payment is before July 20.

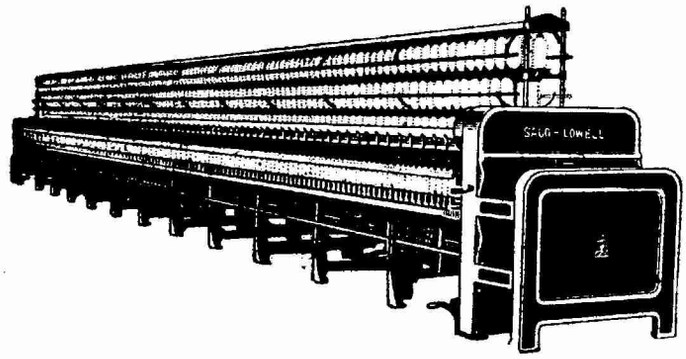
The West River is still under military vigilance, and General Wei Pong-ping, the well-known Cantonese commander, has been especially designated by Dr. Sun to look after the peace of this section of Kwangtung. It is expected that he will prevent further invasion of Kwangsi-ites from Kwangsi by way of Wuchow.

The teachers of the higher schools in Canton, unable to get their salaries for the past six months, have informed the government that they cannot hold school much longer. Every effort is being made to avert a suspension of classes, something inevitable unless the authorities will assure the poor teachers with at least a month's pay.

Railroad traffic in Kwangtung, greatly interrupted the last few months, expects to return to normal soon. The Canton-Samshui Railroad is running as usual, while the Canton-Kowloon has everything to be desired except the express direct. The Canton-Hankow, Kwangtung Section, will have full train service before July 10, according to reliable information.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo of the Constitutionalist forces in Canton, has officially denied that he had ever attempted to compromise with General Chen Chiung-ming, a former Kwangtung governor who has turned against him and who is making war against the Constitutionalists in the East River districts. He will forgive Chen only on unconditional surrender.

Cheng Tien-tow, formerly commissioner of finance and managing director of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, haf been detained in the Canton Police Headquarters by order os



SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

Manufacturers of

Textile Machinery

Complete equipment—from Opening and Picking through Spinning, Twisting and Warp Preparatory Machinery

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Exclusive Agents for China

Shanghai Outports

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN HANKOW

HEAD OFFICE: 25 Broad Street, New York

"MOW SUNG YANG HANG"

行洋 (Established in China 40 years) 生茂

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

General Cable Address: AMTRACO

25-423

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Cable Address "Kalee," Shanghai

130 Rooms, each with private bath.

Best Cuisine in Shanghai.

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

When in Shanghai Stop at the

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Centrally located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads

SHANGHAI

A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

TENNIS RACKETS RE STRUNG

LET THOSE WHO KNOW HOW RESTRING YOUR RACKETS.
OUR SERVICE IS UNEQUALLED.

Best American "Poppy" Brand	$8.00
Best Chinese Brand	2.00

Squires Bingham Co.

SHANGHAI

Rackets returned by mail day following aeceipt

EQUITABLE

Eastern Banking Corporation

大通銀行

Capital	U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits	U. S. $ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 37 Wall Street, New York

Members American Bankers Association

Correspondents:

The Equitable Trust Company of New York

New York London Paris

Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore.
Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
American Saving Bank & Trust Co. Seattle, Wash.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

6 Kiukiang Road

Telephones { Central 7944 to 7947
„ 1424, Manager

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED

Interest rates on application

Telegraphic Transfers & Drafts bought & sold

ALFRED E. SCHUMACHER,
Manager.

the Generalissimo. Mr. Cheng is being forced to render a detailed account of his management up to the time of his departure from Canton upon the mutiny of General Chen Chiung-ming a year ago.

In spite of war disturbance around the neighborhood the Canton Municipality is making reforms as usual. Among the outward activities are the formation of mounted patrols, an organization of 120 armed police, and of a traffic squad to regulate city thoroughfare on the large avenues, the erection of light-poles on street crossings, and the addition of fire brigades and sanitary squads for street cleaning.

The confiscation of temples in Canton by the Municipality in order to sell the property to raise war funds is still in progress. The residents are submitting to this so-called municipalization of temples and their resources without much opposition. They realize the necessity of repulsing the enemy from outside. Moreover, the leading citizens are now absent from Canton to avoid political persecutions, it is believed.

The Americans in Canton on July 4 celebrated their Independence day with a reception first at the American Consulate-General and then at the Canton Club. The *U. S. S. Helena* in the harbor fired a salute at noon and received friends on board in the afternoon. A musical program and a picnic were held in Tungshan. In the evening a dance was given at the Canton Club by the American community to all foreign friends in Canton.

The Chinese Silk Association in Canton, one of the strongest and richest trade guilds here, is denying its support to the Constitutionalists by delaying its advance of loans for the support of the present war. The leading members of this association are absenting themselves from the city. The General Chamber of Commerce has recently given a loan of $500,000 to the Constitutionalists by asking the different guilds to undertake small sums separately.

Dr. Sun Yet-sen's official family now include Wu Chao-chu, secretary of foreign affairs; Yeh Kung Cho, secretary of finance; General Hsu Shao-tseng, secretary of interior; General Tan Yen-kai, secretary of reconstruction; General Chen Chien, secretary of war. In addition to the foregoing heads of departments, General Chang Kai-lu is acting as chief of staff to Dr. Sun and General Chu Pei-teh, as adjutant-general. Others include Mr. Yang Shu-kan, chief private secretary, and Hu Han-min, chief councillor.

Some 315 members of Parliament are reported to have arrived or accepted passage money to come to Canton, according to those who know the movement of this notorious gang. Some of those who are now in Canton are advocating the immediate assembly of the National Assembly of the Republic, popularly known as the Parliament, in extraordinary session and the early adoption of a resolution reaffirming Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the Constitutionalist President of China, inviting the nation and the foreign governments to recognize him as the legal president of China.

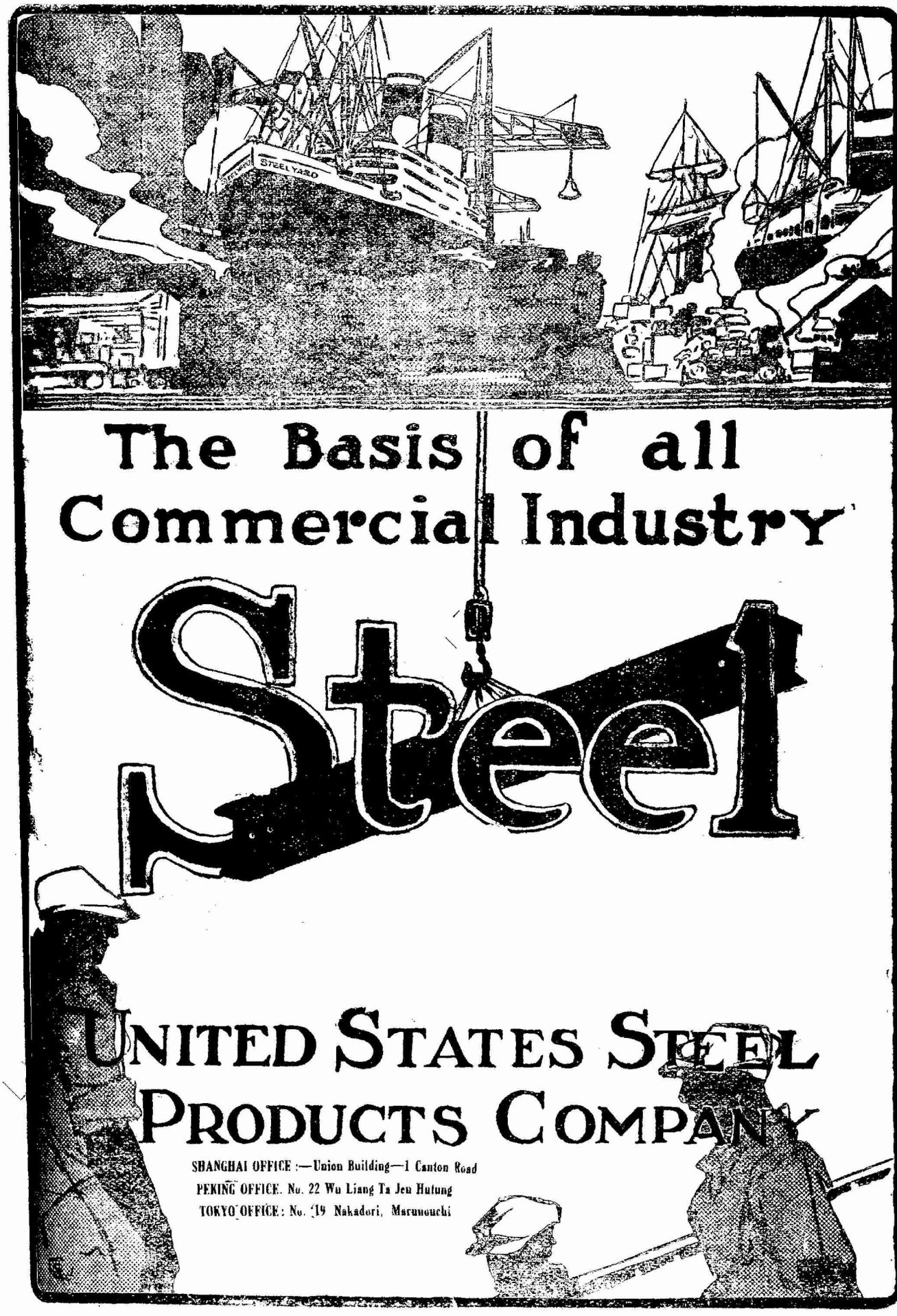
Kwan King Shing, the Canton District Salt Inspectorate chief recently dismissed by Dr. Sun, was arrested July 3, but released on bail of $10,000 the same day. Mr. Kwan was accused of being friendly to the enemy of the constitutionalist movement and having interfered with local collection of salt tax. Mr. Kwan, according to his own version, is still district salt inspector because of holding appointment from Peking and his illegal dismissal by Dr. Sun. The question of whether or not Dr. Sun may appoint a new inspector without the approval of the Chief Inspectorate at Peking is still under discussion and forms a subject of protest from the French, British, and the Japanese governments, as the management of the salt gabelle is subject to inspection by powers involved in the Reorganization Loan agreements.

H. W.

Canton, July 6, 1923.

Dr. Crane, American Journalist, in Orient

Dr. Frank Crane, newspaper, magazine and editorial writer, arrived in Shanghai last week from Japan, enroute to Peking. Dr. Crane plans to spend several weeks in Peking after which he will return to Shanghai about July 24, where he will remain a few days. Dr. Crane in expressing himself on Japan, declares it to be the "future England of Asia." In commenting on conditions in Russia Dr. Crane had the following to say: "There are to-day in Russia about 300,000 Bolsheviks and 18,000,000 real Russians. To say that the government represents the people is foolishness, and I cannot believe that the Japanese government has a different view of the question. The Bolsheviks and the Russians are two different groups. Japan will never recognize a government which does not represent the real voice of Russia, which is the people. The government of Japan is well informed on affairs in Russia, and with this fact in mind I can only say that the present so-called negotiations are time-killers, with the Bolsheviks playing a losing game."


The Basis of all
Commercial Industry
Steel
UNITED STATES STEEL
PRODUCTS COMPANY
SHANGHAI OFFICE :—Union Building—1 Canton Road
PEKING OFFICE. No. 22 Wu Liang Ta Jen Hutung
TOKYO OFFICE: No. 19 Nakadori, Marunouchi

25-425

FREYN, BRASSERT and COMPANY

Consulting and Construction Engineers

Blast Furnace Plants
Steel Works
Rolling Mills
Power Plants
Raw Material Investigation
Appraisals and Reporting

Head Office:
CHICAGO,
U. S. A.
Cable:
FREYN
Chicago

London Office:
38 Victoria St.,
Westminster
Cable:
VILVALLE
London

Asia Banking Corporation

美國友華銀行

Capital, Fully Paid.....G. $4,000,000

An American bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world

HEAD OFFICE: 35 Broadway, NEW YORK

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT

SHANGHAI

G. A. TISDALL, *General Manager in the Orient*
R. BUCHAN, *Manager*

Corner of Kiukiang & Kiangse Roads

Telephone Central 1324

This Bank is a depository of the United States Government and is therefore prepared to cash *unregistered* War Savings Certificates of the 1918 Series.

BRANCHES

SHANGHAI	HANKOW	YOKOHAMA
CANTON	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HONGKONG	PEKING	SAN FRANCISCO

Japanese Decide Boycott Is a Game for Two

Just at the moment the most significant news happening concerns the joint conference of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce in China and Japan and the Sino-Japanese Business Men's Association, which opened in Shanghai on Friday, July 13, in the Japanese Club. The Nippon men have decided to fight "fire with fire" and since the Chinese have carried on religiously their boycott of things Japanese, agitation has grown more intolerable, until the Japanese government has decided to take drastic action against the agitation and also gives a warning to China to effect a reunification of her House and settle the unrest immediately. Other news happenings during the week concern the issues of the Peking so-called government which are so intermingled there seems to be no way out of her difficulties. Slight progress is being made in South China as to any immediate reconciliation between the Canton president and Northern militarists. An added interest is given to the news during the week by disruption in the Philippines political situation. Japan in addition to her attention being drawn to China's door, is still involved in her Russian disagreement.

Japan's Conference in Shanghai

Japan decides it is time to interfere in China's actions as it affects herself, as well as the rest of the countries interested in China's welfare and having interests involved. On Friday, July 13, a joint conference in Shanghai of Japanese Chambers of Commerce and merchants was opened, when a large gathering of prominent Japanese representatives of the chambers as well as from the Sino-Japanese Merchantmen's Association were present. M. Yonesato, manager of the Nissen Kisen Shipping Company at Shanghai, and vice-president of the local Japanese Chamber of Commerce, presided over the conference. Mr. Yonesato in his address before the members pointed out the changes which had come on in the way of China's affairs, dating from the first revolution in 1911, when the thoughts of the young Chinese generation had undergone a change, but nevertheless they had in reality devoted themselves merely to the restoration of China's national rights with the consequence that the domestic affairs in this country are growing more complicated and confused than ever. "Japan as a neighboring country, has up to the present always shown China most profound sympathy and hoped that the latter would do everything in her power to reform her internal affairs, to establish without delay a strong central government and thus bring into existence a nation able to secure and guarantee the lives and property of foreigners of all nationalities living within the domain of China. China has not only failed to reform herself, but has taken anti-Japanese action. There exists a tendency that an agitation of this sort will grow gradually from bad to worse and the Japanese people in China have stood and endured with as much self-respect as possible, this unscrupulous agitation by Chinese who have gone so far as to commit anti-Japanese outrages as a protest of the 1915 Treaty concluded through proper and international measures and the retention by Japan of Port Arthur and Dairen, resulting finally in the Changsha incident. Under these circumstanees, the Japanese Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies in various places of China have requested the Tokio Government to file a strong protest with the Chinese Government. Accordingly, the Japanese Government has, through the Japanese Legation at Peking and the Japanese Consulates throughout China, lodged grave protests with and given strict warning to the Central Government of China as well as the provincial authorities concerned, but all to no purpose. We cannot but come to the conclusion that the powers that-be in China have not been and are not enforcing any control whatever with regard to the unlawful anti-Japanese agitation. China is thus, by ignoring the mind of the Government and the people of Japan, perpetrating outrages and steadily carrying out the so-called ruputre of her economic relations with Japan, which, we are given to understand, is an act of violence that comes only next to the opening of actual hostilities. What we want emphatically to point out is that there is a limit to Japan's patience and self-restraint and that the time has already come when we, with firm determination, should attach little hope to such scraps of paper as notes of protest, but should formulate some concrete countermeasures, displaying thereby our real intention."

During the conference several matters of importance have been discussed by the members in meeting in detail. Dairen and the gold standard was discussed by the chairman of the Dairen chamber. The incidents at Tsingtao occurring after Tsingtao was officially turned over to China came in

TOURIST SHOPPING GUIDE

Mail Orders Promptly Attended

The Shanghai Lace House

HIP SENG Co.

21 Nanking Road

Designers and Manufacturers

LACES and ART EMBROIDERIES

QUALITY-without the penalty of a High Price

FURS & SILKS

LAOU KIU CHWANG

128P Nanking Road

WALK-OVER SHOES

for Men and Women

Footwear for all Occasions, possessing Style, Quality and Comfort

Walk-Over Shoe Store

24 Nanking Road, Shanghai

BEST FOR SILKS

LAOU KIU LUEN

P424 Nanking Road

CHINA HANDWORK CO.

Drawn-work, Embroidery, Silk Goods, Laces, Mandarin Costumes, Novelties

17 Nanking Road

(next to Watson's Dispensary)

FIRST IN PHOTOGRAPHY

Supplies, Developing Printing, Enlarging and Portraiture

BURR PHOTO CO.

9 Broadway

Opposite Astor House

SCENIC Cards & Books

Famous

Chinese drawings and Writings Best in the Orient.

Commercial Press, Ltd.

C 453 Honan Road

RUGS

CHINESE CARPET & RUG FACTORY, LTD.

88 Broadway, Shanghai.

JEWELRY & CURIOS

Jades, Porcelains, Amber, Ivory, etc., etc.

TUCK CHANG & CO.

1285 Broadway

THE CHOCOLATE SHOP

for

Candies, Pastry and Refreshment

36 Nanking Road

FILMS DEVELOPED

FREE We Charge for Printing Only

YOUNG PHOTO CO.

P528 Nanking Road

Color Cross-stitch, Embroidery, Swatow Drawn-work, Laces and Beads

CHI CHANG CO.

1297 Broadway

BOOKS ON

CHINA

Technical, Business, Fiction

CHINESE AMERICAN Publishing Company

25 Nanking Road, Shanghai

RICHTERMAN'S

Exceptional Bargains in Jewelry, Antiques, Furs, etc.

2 Nanking Road

Goods Taken for Sale on Commission

HAND-MADE DRAWN-WORK LACES, EMBROIDERIES

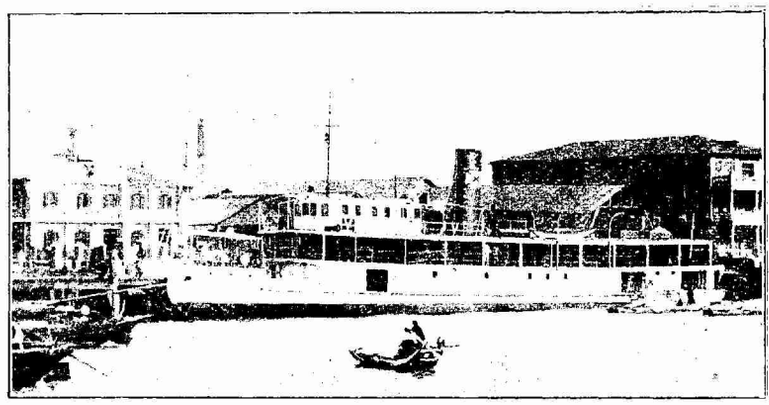
SENG CHUN & CO.

A1295 Broadway

THE KIANGNAN DOCK & ENGINEERING WORKS

SHIPBUILDERS—BOILERMAKERS—DOCKOWNERS

SHANGHAI



Twin Screw Shallow Draft Steamers, "Teh Yang Maru" for the Upper Yangtsze Service built and engined by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works in 1922 for Japanese Interests.

Length	150 feet
Draft (loaded)	5 feet
Speed	14.3 knots

Accommodations for first, second and third class passengers.

Cable Address: SINODOCK **Telephone: C—1676 C—1678**

for discussion, and the Twenty-one Demands took up a goodly part of the program.

Japanese Also Meet in Tokio

On Saturday, July 8, the Japanese business leaders in Japan met in conference in Tokio to back up the measures adopted by the joint conference in Shanghai. A proposal made by these men of influence was to "fight fire with fire," and this method, it was suggested, would prove quite as harmful to the Chinese in the affected districts as to the Japanese traders doing business there and might bring to an end the movement which has been injuring Japanese trade with China during recent weeks. It was following this meeting a resolution was passed to send Japanese men to Shanghai to attend the conference.

A Proclamation Issued

That the Japanese government intends to take drastic and firm action to bring about the end of the boycott agitation and asking the government of China to "come to its senses" is the sum and substance of a proclamation issued at the joint conference of Japanese chambers in China and Japan, at the conclusion of its session on Monday, July 16. The proclamation, reported by the *Eastern News Agency*, is as follows:

"The anti-Japanese agitation, which is alleged to have been caused with the object of restoring Port Arthur and Dairen as well as of nullifying the 1915 Treaty concluded between Japan and China through legal proceedings, is constantly growing from bad to worse and has, indeed, come to such a pass that among Chinese officials and civilians there are at present those who not only infringe upon the Sino-Japanese treaty of commerce and ignore the international fidelity but also dare to inflict intolerable insults and oppression upon the Japanese residents in China.

"Japan, with the peace of the Orient in view, has in the past always shown every sympathy to China and has, in the meantime faced the anti-Japanese agitation which has been frequently repeated since the year 1915, with as much patience and self-respect as possible, maintaining a fair and just attitude throughout. More than this, Japan, with a view to maintaining friendly and neighborly relations with China, has on various occasions for the last few years, renounced her several vested rights, hoping, thereby, to see that the Government and the people of China will be roused to self-awakening. Take, for instance, the so-called Twenty-One Demands; the Imperial Government of Japan has already withdrawn the greater part of the treaty with the result that the remaining part comprises some clauses the essence of which is nothing but the extension of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen. Notwithstanding the above fact, there is a section of the Chinese people, both in Government service and private life, who, without any knowledge of the contents of the 1915 treaty, are assiduously and unnecessarily striving to destroy the foundation of the relations of Japan and China and thus to disturb the peace and order in the Orient. This is a matter which the people of Japan can by no means tolerate. For this reason, we, taking this opportunity, hereby warn the Government and the people of China that they should come to their senses as soon as possible, effect the unification and stability of their country and put an end to the chaotic situation as well as to the anti-Japanese agitation, and at the same time demand the Imperial Government of Japan to take firm and drastic actions towards this agitation which is decidedly an act of violence and outrage."

Political Situation Somewhat Brighter?

At least a new Minister of Finance, namely Wang Keh-ming has been appointed to the Peking Cabinet, and there is a strong possibility that Dr. Wellington Koo might accept the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs. However, the political crisis remains without solution and there are three party lines clearly drawn. The distinct groupings are the Chihli group, relying principally on military force, the Li Yuan-hung group, relying principally on legalistic arguments, and finally the Tuan Chi-jui group, which is a typically third party element, capable of provoking a land-slide if conditions proved favorable, says the *Far Eastern Times*. Despite all the various factions at work in Peking, it appears that all parties concerned in the political situation are agreed that the election of a President should be held after the completion of the Permanent Constitution. Before the new Minister of Finance takes up his office he may deem it necessary to take a trip South, and although Dr. Koo does not object any further to taking up the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, he has expressed the opinion that it is impossible for one or two men in the government alone to maintain the *status quo*.

Unfailing Protection For Your Most Valued Possessions

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN
Safes and Bank Vaults
All sizes from the Smallest Home Safe to the Largest Bank Vaults
Key Lock or Combination

MUSTARD & CO.
Sole Agents for China, Hongkong and Macao.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Harbin.

25-429

The Ault & Wiborg China Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai

Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Established 1878

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing & Lithographic Inks
Dry Colors
Aniline Dyes
Enamels, Paints & Varnishes
Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Writing Fluids

DEALERS IN

Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds
Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops
Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.

Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established 1916)

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital.....$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH

27 Jinkee Road

Telepraphic Address "CHUNG FOO"

Telephone Numbers: Central 1929 Manager's Office; ,, 6468, ,, 6469, ,, 6470 General Office; ,, 5620 T. T. Department

Branches and Agencies in China

Tientsin	Antung	Hangchow	Ningpo
Shanghai	Canton	Hongkong	Shasi
Peking	Changchun	Hsuchow	Soochow
Hankow	Changsha	I-chang	Tsinkiangpu
	Changteh	Kiukiang	Wusih
	Chengchow	Nanking	Wuhu
	Chinkiang	Pengpu	Yangchow
	Fengtien	Shaoshing	

Foreign Agencies and Correspondents

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Paris	Tokio
Cebu	London	Philadelphia	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Pittsburgh	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.

Credits granted on approved securities.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
I. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

Other Developments in the Political Situation

"The Union of the various political parties held a banquet recently in the Taipinghu Restaurant, West City, Peking, in honor of General Wang Chen-ping, who has arrived in the Capital from Tientsin. It is learned that one of the respresentatives of the Union made a brief speech at the dinner, in which he advised the Civil Governor of Chihli and other military leaders not to adopt the clumsy policy of carrying out the Presidential Election in an over-ardent manner. In order to realize their object, it is therefore necessary for Marshal Tsao Kun and Dr. Sun Yat-sen to work hand in hand in bringing about a reunification by peaceful means. They should also urge the Constitution to be completed as soon as possible, prolong the term of office of the House of Representatives and issue the annual expenses of the Parliament. In speaking of the critical political situation, another representative of the Union stated that, unless the advice given by the former speaker was acted upon, not only the Presidential Election could not be carried out, but it was feared that no restoration could be effected in the present political situation. In conclusion, the same speaker expressed the opinion that should the honorable guest accept their views the representatives of the Union of political parties would be ready to offer their services, otherwise they will adopt a neutral attitude towards the Presidential election."

No Plain Sailing

Considerable doubt is expressed in Chinese circles as to whether Wang Keh-ming will be able to assume office as Minister of Finance. At first it was understood that Dr. Wellington Koo would take over the charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the same day as Mr. Wang, but when the latter telephoned the young diplomat on Thursday to return to Peking from the Western Hills and discuss with him the situation, Dr. Koo changed his mind and said that he would reenter politics on condition that Dr. W. W. Yen and Dr. C. T. Wang should do the same. Mr. Wang, promised to do his best to find a suitable position for Dr. Wang, since Dr. Yen has already been slated for the post of chairman of the Commission for the readjustment of foreign and domestic obligations. This somewhat reassured Dr. Koo who at once expressed his readiness to assume office on the same day as Mr. Wang, but the anti-Chihli forces are at work to change the mind of Dr. Koo.

Indemnity for Lincheng Captives

A reliable report concerning the indemnity for the captives held in Lincheng by bandits from May 6 to June 12, coming from Washington, D. C. contained the following news:

"Washington, D. C. July 16.—Despatches that have been received here from Dr. J. G. Schurman, American Minister to Peking, indicate that the Diplomatic Corps at Peking have come to an agreement regarding the indemnity to be demanded from China on behalf of the 17 foreigners who were captured by bandits in Shantung province in May. It has been reported that the Diplomatic Corps in Peking is to demand $8,500. for each of the captives.

Other news regarding the bandit situation in China comes from Hankow telling that Father Mulatto, the Italian priest is still held by the Honan bandits and he might be given his freedom for a purchase price of 10,000 guns. However negotiations have not been carried out and he is still retained in a more or less pitiable condition with no definite hope of a release. Another report relative to the bandits comes from Paotzuku saying that all old captives at Lincheng had been released by Sun Mei-yao, bandit chief and now brigadier-general of the Chinese army in that district. The release was given on July 11, when twenty-seven victims were given their liberty. The list included most of the young men and boys captured in the vicinity of Lincheng.

In the South of China

The military situation in Kwangtung hitherto is not favorable to either party to any great extent, but the Constitutionalists may claim some advantage. The North River districts are now practically free from the organized troops under General Shen Hung-ying according to a report from Canton. On the west River front the Cantonese troops are controlling most of the districts below Dosing city, while the Kwangsi troops hold those above. There seems no possibility of a further Kwangsi invasion of Kuangtung pending the settlement of the greater national questions in the North. As to the East River front, General Chen Chiung-ming's troops are still holding Weichow. General Hsu Chung-chi is undertaking the tranquilization of the districts in this section of Kuangtung. The Kaochow, Luichow, Yamchow, and Limchow districts are still being held by military leaders who are neither opposing nor yet supporting the Constitutionalists.

The situation in Kuangtung can be considered well under control only when the Constitutionalist Government under Dr. Sun is able to exercise authority over every

LIKE A
LANDMARK
DIGNIFIED BY YEARS OF SERVICE
THE
"CAPSTAN"
LABEL
HAS BEEN A DIRECTING SIGN
TO
DISCRIMINATING SMOKERS
MEDIUM STRENGTH
"CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
Cigarettes
W.D.&H.O.WILLS
Bristol & London
50 Cigarettes
MAGNUMS
MEDIUM STRENGTH
"CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
Cigarettes
W.D.&H.O.WILLS
Bristol & London
MAGNUM SIZE
Registered Trade Mark
This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.
P.-1

25-431

Protect your Investment in Office Equipment

through B. E. C. Efficiency Maintenance Service. At moderate cost, our Service Department will undertake to keep your typewriters, adding and calculating machines, dictaphones, and other office equipment in first-class workin order always.

Our Efficiency Maintenance Service includes regular inspection, cleaning and oiling, necessary repairs, etc. to keep your equipment 100% EFFICIENT. Telephone to Central 83 for details.

Business Equipment Corporation

No. 83 Szechuen Road

Through America

via

The Milwaukee Railway

the

WORLD'S LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD

Protected by the most efficient safety signals yet in use, for 649 miles over four mountain ranges, mighty electric locomotives haul the splendidly equipped All-Steel Transcontinental Trains

The OLYMPIAN and The COLUMBIAN

daily, Seattle and Tacoma to Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago

"The Pacific Limited"

from San Francisco via Southern Pacific Ry. is operated by "The Milwaukee" Omaha to Chicago

Ask your Steamship Agent or Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Travel Bureau for rail orders and complete information

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless one of the following representatives

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

J. F. Bahl, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., Seattle

F. O. Finn, General Agent, Victoria

C. H. Miles, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., San Francisco

25-432

district and every official organ. As long as individual commanders can withhold tax proceeds from the central or provincial authorities and minor officials disregard orders from their superiors, the Southern leaders will have their hands full and perhaps too full to think of national affairs.

"If he overthrows all the opposing militarists in Kuangtung, Dr. Sun's next problem will be how to harmonize all the existing factions and cliques within his own party. The Kuomintang is much divided within itself, and the Cantonese are anxiously hoping that something will be done early to reorganize the party and make it a great force for political reform and development in Kuangtung. (The foregoing is a *Reuters report on the situation.*)

Political Squabble in the Philippines

The political pot in the Philippines which has been boiling and sizzling for several months as a result of the political duel being fought between Governor-General Wood and Manuel Quezon, president of the Senate, came to a climax on July 15, when Secretary of the Interior Jose Laurel resigned following a tilt with Governor Wood, concerning the reinstatement of an American, in an anti-gambling squad. Laurel reinstated Conley on Wood's order despite orders given by Quezon to disregard the Governor General's order, then resigned, according to a despatch to the *China Press* of recent date. Manuel Quezon and other prominent Filipino officials have also resigned.

Nickolaievsk and Saghalien the Bone of Contention

Despite the fact that two weeks have elapsed since A. A Joffe and Mr. Kawakami, delegates for Russia and Japan respectively have been holding conversations, regarding Russia and Japan, nothing tangible has as yet taken place.

"There is a marked coolness on the part of the press toward the Russian representative that contrasts vividly with the enthusiasm and the benediction poured on Mr. Joffe before the actual preliminary pourparlers started. One of the principal reasons for this is the unbending attitude that Mr. Joffe has assumed. It was generally thought that Moscow's delegate would say "Aye, Aye" to most of Japan's suggestions, and that in a short space of time Kawakami would come back covered with glory and heavy with concessions from the Soviet. The opposite is actually the case so far. Mr. Joffe has been unsparing in his out-spoken condemnation of the ultra-imperialist tendencies that prompted the military clique a short time ago, and virtually told Mr. Kawakami that the Russian memory is not so bad as to forget in the space of a few months that Japan nursed the ambition of planting the Rising Sun in the Trans-Baikal and practically annexing Russian territory east of Lake Baikal to the Japanese Empire. When he added that this was done just at the time that Russia was in the shadows, he waxed more than ordinarily bitter. This attitude of the Russian politician is partially responsible for the reaction in the Japanese press, while it is also due to an incident of a private nature that should hardly be a matter for the press of a first-class Power and the accredited delegate of another big country to wrangle over.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

July 11. British Cabinet still discussing reparations regarding Germany and there is still some indication that Great Britain may act separately.—The Bill approving the Pacific Convention has been passed by the French Chamber of Deputies while in the House of Commons, Stanley Baldwin, British Premier, states the British government is carrying out the Washington Agreement in all parts.

July 12. London press says Turkish agreement is by no means near solution and Turks have got best of peace terms.—Separate action on the part of Britain will not cause disruption of Entente, as regards German reparations.—Strike of dockers in England is subsiding and many men are returning to work.—Mr. Hughes, ex-Premier of Australia, calls attention to lack of British immigration and pointing out opportunity existing for an influx of Japanese immigrants.—John D. Rockefeller observes 84th birthday and attends church in a.m. to receive congratulations.—French president starts on tour of provinces, according to Paris report.

July 13. Constantinople is making plans to sign the Peace Treaty and remaining negotiations at Lausanne Conference are apparently being conducted on amicable terms—According to *Reuters* press reports America and London are in accord on China problem and may form pact.

July 14. Luis Firpo, Argentine heavy-weight boxer knocks out Jess Willard, the ex-champion of the world in eight rounds.——Stanley Baldwin in House of Commons, announces Britain ready to draft note to Germany, and asserts that French will ruin Europe if allowed to go unchecked and sends warning to Paris.——Prince of Wales plans on trip to South Africa at early date.

July 16. Stanley Baldwin's statement announcing British policy with regard to Germany has met with favorable criticism in French and German press as well as in Belgian

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE MEN OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA TODAY?

Do you know the names of the leading bankers, the men who operate the cotton and flour mills, the men who are interested in conservancy and flood prevention, the men who are trying to reorganize China educationally, the leading military governors or *tuchuns*, members of the various cabinets in recent years?

For example do these names suggest anything to your mind?

H. Y. Moh	Alfred Sze	Y. T. Tsur	Tang Shao-yi
Li Yuan-hung	Hsiung Hsi Ling	Tsai Yuan-pei	Tuan Chi-jui
Fong F. Sec	Chang Tai Yen	David Yui	Sun Yat Sen
P. W. Kuo	Wellington Koo	W. W. Yen	C. C. Nieh
Li Ming	Wang Chung-hui	C. T. Wang	Hwang Fu
K. P. Chen	Sung Han-chang	Liang Shih-yi	Kan Yu-we
Che Shih-yuan	Lu Yung-hsiang	Tsao Kun	Wu Pei-fu

These twenty-eight names represent individuals who are fairly well known, but outside of their names what do you know about them—about their educations—official life—present addresses—age—and so on. The next edition of

Who's Who in China

will give you just the information which you desire regarding these men and also the biographies and pictures of about 500 additional men who are active in the present day affairs of the Republic of China.

If you are interested in China, are engaged in business in the Far East, engaged in missionary or teaching enterprises you can't afford to be without one of these books.

The third edition which is now in preparation for publication will contain approximately 500 pages with illustrations printed on a good grade of book paper and suitably bound for office and library use.

Orders must be placed in advance

Prices: Imitation Leather, $5—Cardboard binding $4,

Note: If you are a subscriber to the WEEKLY REVIEW deduct $1 from the above prices.

Fill out this blank and mail today

The China Weekly Review
Millard Publishing Company

No. 4 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

Please send to the undersigned.....copies of WHO'S WHO IN CHINA in.....binding.

Signed.....

Address .....

25-433

TEXACO

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

TEXACO CYLINDER OILS

A grade for every condition of heat, pressure, character of water, speed, etc.

TEXACO ENGINE OILS

TEXACO TURBINE OILS

TEXACO MOTOR and GENERATOR LUBRICANTS

TEXACO AUTOMOBILE LUBRICANTS

TEXACO DIESEL ENGINE OILS

TEXACO REFRIGERATING MACHINE OILS

TEXACO MACHINE OILS

TEXACO CUTTING OILS

TEXACO GREASES FOR ALL PURPOSES

TEXACO THUBAN COMPOUND

A lubricant for the gears of transmissions and differentials of automobiles and motor trucks, and for other light, fast-running, enclosed gears.

TEXACO CRATER COMPOUND

A heavy mineral lubricant for lubricating heavy gears, wire rope, chains, etc.

TEXACO ROOFING

TEXACO ASPHALTS

We shall be glad, at all times, to answer any question relating to the use or application of lubricants, and we would thank you to address inquiries to our nearest district office.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Petroleum Products

Shanghai	Tsingtau	Hongkong
Chinkiang	Tientsin	Canton
Nanking	Dairen	Swatow
Wuhu	Mukden	Amoy
Hankow	Chemulpo	Foochow

"There is a Texaco Lubricant for every purpose."

25-434

official circles.—Deadlock has arisen at Lausanne Conference on subjects of concessions and withdrawal of Allied men-of-war.—Strike of dockyard men in England not yet concluded and reports of other impending strikes are rumored.—A reduction in the hours of employees in American steel works to eight hours daily from twelve hours is announced and cotton goods industry curtailment of production is intimated.

July 17. France intends standing firm on Ruhr question despite Britain's views.—Italian Chamber votes a note of confidence in Mussolini.—President Harding while on tour of Alaska says he is convinced all that is needed for development is capital.

July 18 In reply in question in House of Commons, First Lord of Admirality states in Washington Conference Britain retains full freedom of action regarding Singapore.—Determination of France and Belgium to maintain pressure in Ruhr is evident by telegrams.—Dockers' strike has spread to Irish seaports.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The Market during the past week has been unsettled, with violent fluctuations causing considerable nervousness owing to the torrential rains experienced during the whole of the week. Nine-tenths of the trading of the week has been the swapping of contracts among members of the Exchange, or among outside local professionals. Domestic Mills and Japan who contribute to the aggregate making of the market, have been conspicuous by their absence.

On the whole, we continue to see little or no inducement to take the "Bull" side of the market, but no precipitate decline is likely to occur until the crop is well under way. While the technical position of the market may offer opportunities for occasional scalping operations, the progress of the crop will continue to be the chief basis for important price changes.

Extracts of Correspondence

Tungchow, 9th July:—Heavy rains over this territory, low lands flooded; farm work stopped. Dry, hot weather is badly needed, otherwise the outlook will be serious.

Shangnai & Districts, 10th July:—We are having too much rain, and the weather has been too cool, cotton is making too much weed and not fruiting well. Clear, warm weather is urgently needed in order to finish chopping out, and to free the crop from grass.

Chekiang Province, 9th July:—There has been too much rain during the past few days for the young plant. So far we hear of no serious damage from the cold snap we are having. It is of utmost importance that we have "cotton weather" without further delay.

Yangtsze valley, 10th July:—Crop outlook favorable. Acreage increased about 30%.

Shangtung and Chili Provinces, 7th July:—There has been no rain in these two cotton centers. Conditions would be entirely satisfactory if we could get a gentle rain to bring the cotton to a good stand.

Shensi and Shansi Provinces, 7th July:—Weather fine. Crop progressing very favorably.

Yarn:—During the past week, the yarn market has been on the easy side due to the unsettled political situation. From present indications it seems that there are no signs of any activity for the near future and a steady market is looked forward to.

Liverpool, July 12, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot		15.77	Pence
"	October	13.24	"
"	January	12.66	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, July 12, 1923.

New York Market:—

October	23.91	Cents
December	23.42	"
January	23.12	"
March	23.11	"
May	23.04	"
Spot	27.85	"

Market:—*Steady*

Bombay, June 12, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

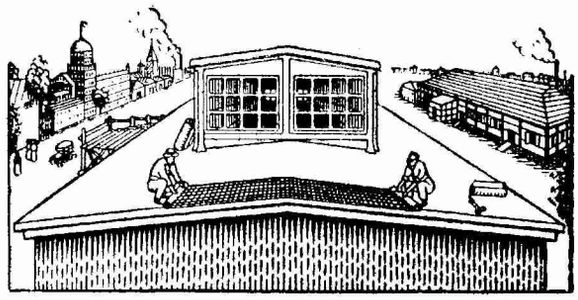
Broach, F. G. July/Aug	Rps.	524	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July	"	450	" "
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan	"	432	" "

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	42.00
Shanghai, Spot	"	37.50
M-ginned, Spot	"	38.00
Taichong, Spot	"	39.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	"	40.00

Market:—*Steady.*



Certain-teed

Roofing

Easy to lay but hard to destroy

A hammer and a brush are all the tools necessary to lay ***Certain-teed*** roofing. It does not require skilled labor. But once properly laid, it will stand the action of sun, rain, snow, fumes, sparks and other destructive elements year after year.

R142

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road SHANGHAI Telephone C. 778

ADVERTISING IN THE INTERIOR

We offer a service whereby your sales message can be carried to any part of China, at half the cost of any other medium. Made of strong galvanized iron sheet, size 31 x 43,"

ONE SHEET PAINTED BULLETINS

placed in vital locations in the towns and villages of the interior will bring you results. The expense of printing posters is eliminated. Designs may be changed if desired.

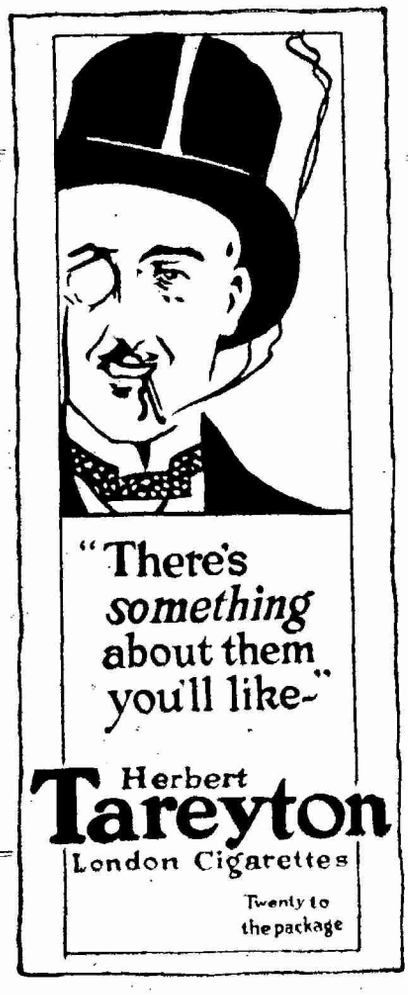
PERMANENT and ECONOMICAL

THE ORIENTAL PRESS

ADVERTISING DEPT.

113 Avenue Edward VII.

25-435



ASIA DEVELOPMENT CO., LIMITED.

亞洲建業公司

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

SHANGHAI, CHINA
3 Canton Road, 6th floor
Tel: Central 6316

CONSTRUCTORS OF—

Railways, Port Developments, Electric Railways, Tramlines, Buildings, Industrial Plants, Power Plants, Waterworks, Bridges, Foundations and general developments of all kinds.

25-436

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 11th, 1923

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After rising $\frac{5}{16}$d. to 31$\frac{3}{8}$d. the London price of silver at 31¼d. is higher than last week. The quotation for two months forward delivery is 31d.

During the week our local Gold Dealers liquidated a large amount of their overse position in Gold and our rates for T/T on London advanced to 3/1$\frac{1}{4}$d. With the cess of this operation our Market declined $\frac{1}{8}$d. to-day to 3/0$\frac{3}{4}$ T/T on London. There is little genuine cover in the way of Export Paper offering and a fair demand for Gold We closed with a weak tendency.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 23,950,000 an increase of Tls. 930,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 34,900,000 a decrease of $ 100,000

Estimated value Tls. 49,078,000 as against Tls. 59,054,000 held at this time last year

T	Average rates for June	Thursday July 5	Friday July 6	Saturday July 7	Monday July 9	Tuesday July 10	Wed July
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*open clos*
T/T London	3 1.210	3/0¼	3/0¼	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/1 3/1	3/1 3/1
D/Dits. ,,	—	3/0⅜	3/0⅜	3/0⅞	3/0⅞	3/1¼ 3/1	3/1 3/1
4m/s ,,	—	3/0½	3/0½	3/1	3/1	3/1½ 3/1	3/1 3/1
T/T India	230.600	224	224	227	227	228½ 230	228 230
T/T France	1,132.600	1155	1170	1205	1205	1200 1215	1180 1215
T/T N. Y.	71.540	68¾	68⅞	70	70	70⅛ 70⅜	70 70
T/T H'kong	73.790	74½	74¼	74⅜	74¼	74⅜ 74½	74 74
T/T Japan	68.680	71¼	71½	70¼	70¼	69½ 69½	69 69
T/T Batavia	186.680	180½	179¾	182¼	182	184½ 185	184 185
T/T Straits	75.580	77½	77½	76¼	76½	76 75⅝	75 75
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3 3.210	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2⅜	3/2⅜	3/3 3/3	3/3 3/3
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2½	3/2½	3/3	3/3	3/3½ 3/3	3/3 3/3
6m/s ,, D/A	3/3.710	3/2⅝	3/2⅝	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3½ 3/3	3/3 3/3
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,182.600	1205	1220	1255	1255	1250 1255	1250 1
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.540	72½	71⅞	73	73	73½ 73⅝	73
4m/s ,, Docs	—	72⅝	72¼	73½	73½	74 74½	73

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 9	July 10	July
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Fence.	30$\frac{3}{16}$	31	31$\frac{1}{16}$	31¼	31⅜	31
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.	G. $. 62⅞	G. $. 63⅜	G. $. 63¼	G. $. 63½	G. $
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 341.00	Tls. 342.80	Tls. 341.00	Tls. 334.80	Tls. 335.70	Tls. 33
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.9625	71.9625	71.9875	72.125	72.175	72
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3½%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3⅝%	New York on London	T/T
,, 4	3⅝%	Bombay on London	T/T
,, ,, 6	4%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T

New Books and Publications

Russia

Russia To-Day and To-morrow. By Paul N. Miliukov. MacMillan and Co., Limited, St. Martin's Street, London. 1922.

THIS is the latest product of the pen of the distinguished Russian historian Paul Nikolayevich Milyukov—a writer of international note. Born in 1859 Milyukov has lived through the period of transition which has witnessed Russia pass from the autocratic Tsarist regime, the revolutionary developments of 1906, the ill-f ted Kerensky rule, to Bolshevism. The author of the work here noticed has played an active part in the changing scenes of the past thirty years. He suffered under the Tsarist regime for his liberal opinions: in 1894 he was dismissed from his position as a teacher and a little later was imprisoned. He became an exile in Bulgaria where he taught in the University of Sofia. Returning to his native land in 1905 he became a newspaper editor and a leader of the Constitutional Democratic Party—the famous "Cadets". He became a member of the third and the fourth Duma in the latter of which he took a prominent part during the great war. In Prince Lvov's Provisional Government Milyukov held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. During the early part of the revolutionary period he was a Constitutional Monarchist and hoped that the Tsarevich might inherit the throne under the regency of his uncle the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich. With the outbreak of Bolshevism he escaped to Kiev, and later went to London and Paris in which latter city he returned to newspaper work.

Russia To-Day and To-Morrow is largely a resume of a series of lectures delivered before American audiences in October and November of 1921. In those months Professor Milyukov delivered eight lectures at the Lowell Institute in Boston. Speaking of the book in his introduction the author says: "It could not have been written before the end of 1921. . . It was necessary for the cycle of events in Russia to come to a close, before its meaning could become patent and a criterion be found by which these events could be judged in their unity and completion. I think this is now the case with both the 'White' and the 'Red' movements in Russia. The former ran its course with the loss of the last patch of anti-Bolshevist territory in the Crimea; the latter—with the Great Russian famine. General Wrangel's defeat manifested the degeneration of the 'White' movement. The famine of 1921 demonstrated Russia's exhaustion under the Bolshevist rule. Whatever happens in the time to come, these two phenomena will mark the turning point in the Russian Revolution."

In eleven chapters set down in an interesting and simple manner this Russian historian of the latest great national Revolution discusses why the Revolution could not have been averted, why the Bolsheviks got the upper hand, their regime, the Revolution and Nationalities, the foreign policy of the Bolsheviks, anti-Bolshevist Russia, the decline of Bolshevism, the famine, Russia To-Morrow. Russia's contribution to the world's civilization, and—perhaps most interesting and important of all those who reside in the Far East—the relations of Siberia, Japan, and Washington to European Russia.

Despite the somewhat gloomy picture of Bolshevist Russia which is presented Professor Milyukov perseveres in his belief that Bolshevism is but a phase of the greater Russian Revolution. His keynote seems to be struck in these words:" But I happen to be a Russian. I know the psychology of our people. And I say to all who want to hear: Russia is ripe for a democratic change. The change will come. It will come soon. What will emerge from it will be—not the ancient regime, not anarchy, but a great democratic Russia of to-morrow."

H. F. MacNair,
St. John's University.

Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Volume LIV—1923. Kelly and Walsh, Limited: Shanghai: 1923. Price $5.

CONTAINING the proceedings and annual reports of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, list of members, additions to the museum and library for the past year, together with a score of papers and reviews of recent books on China, the 54th journal is a most creditable volume to be treasured in all libraries on things Chinese. The work is edited by Reverend Evan Morgan, who likewise has contributed two articles of research to the volume.

All of the literary contributions are on China, for the most part studies from ancient history and translations from old Chinese manuscripts necessitating most scholarly attainments on the part of the authors. Emil S. Fischer is author of a narrative of travel from Peking to the Mongolian frontier. Another interesting paper is "Some Similarities in Chinese and Ancient Egyptian Culture" by Charles Kliene, F. R. G, S.

THE STORY OF MANKIND

BY

HENDRIK VAN LOON

With over One Hundred and Fifty illustrations

—:o:—

Glance over a few pages of "THE STORY OF MANKIND" and you will discover that the book is not a compilation built up with the aid of scissors and paste.

No, it is much more than this; it is a real book, every page of which voices the original individuality of its Author.

Hendrik van Loon wrote and drew "THE STORY OF MANKIND" for his boys, that they might not look upon history as a series of dates, places, events and persons to be learnt by heart as a task, but as a fascinating story of the building up of the foundation of our civilization. It is a work in which ripe scholarship and sane judgement are reinforced by a searching humour which enlivens most of the pages.

"THE STORY OF MANKIND" is like a novel—but every word is true.

Read it and you will wonder how it is that you have not been attracted by history before.

ORIGINAL EDITION, large type, heavy paper $8.60
SCHOOL EDITION, large type, cloth binding $5.00

Sold by

Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

30 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
107 Victoria Road, Tientsin.

Order From Your Bookseller

THE

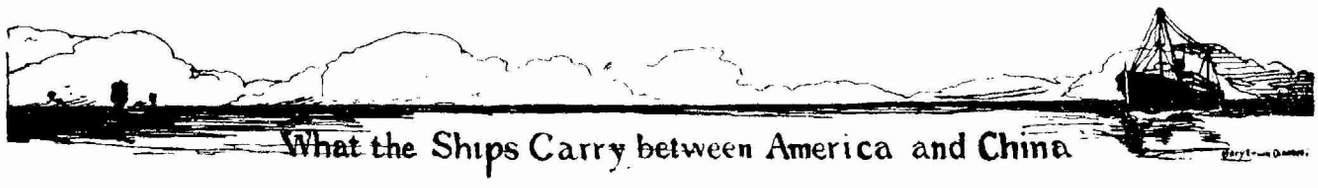
CHINA YEAR BOOK

1923

Edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E.

Price $12.50

An Encylopaedia of Information Regarding China



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Keys Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. June 1.21 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Shenyo Maru, June 21.

To Honolulu.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	24

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	,,	0.95
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	749
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	332
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	33

To Los Angeles.

Feathers, Duck	,,	31

To Massachusetts.

Silk, Waste: Other Ports, Bls. 1	,,	3.25

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 90	Pls	90.79
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	333

To St. Louis.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	145

To New York.

Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	48
Hair, Horse Tail	,,	18
Skins, Fox	Pcs.	400
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	892
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	393
Skins, Sable	,,	112
Skins, Squirrel	,,	1,039

S. S. City of Manchester, from U. S. A., June 16.

Artificial Silk Yarn	Pls.	15

S. S. President Jackson, June 22.

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	49
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	85
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	11
Oil, Wood	,,	8,988
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,354

To Darby.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls. 9	Pls.	27.14
Silk Cocoons, Refuse. Shanghai, Bls. 5	,,	14.92

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	,,	20.02
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.03

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	P.s.	26

To Baltimore.

Tea, Green: Hyson, Ningpo	,,	23
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	201
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	471

To Chicago.

Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	49
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	56
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	409

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 389	,,	388 59
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 20	Pls.	20.14
Silk, Waste: Other Ports Bls. 32	,,	108.81
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.24
Tea, Green: Hyson, Shanghai	Pls.	7
Camphor	,,	100
Cotton, Yarn, Waste	,,	349
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	1,400
Egg Yolk Dried	,,	918
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	12
Intestines, Sheep's	,,	48
Nutgalls	,,	87
Rhubarb	,,	92
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	11,656
Skins, Marmot	,,	3,770
Skins, Rabbit	,,	13,800
Skins, Weasel	Pcs.	5,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	10,962

S. S. President Wilson, from U. S. A., June 21.

Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	Pls.	17
Iron Bars	,,	1,347
Steel, Bamboo	,,	858
Zinc Sheets	,,	14
Barley, Pearl	,,	15
Canned Asparagus	,,	275
Canned Fruits	,,	55
Cement	,,	45
Cheese	,,	4
Coffee Beans	,,	14
Fruits, Dried	,,	51
Gelatine	,,	4
Lard	,,	8
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	1,129
Leather, Sole	Pls.	54
Macaroni	,,	30
Milk, Evaporated	,,	704
Oranges, Fresh	,,	1,117
Packings, Unclassed	,,	5
Paper, Cardboard	,,	2,637
Soap, Laundry	,,	171
Sugar, White	,,	11
Canned Fish	Doz.	116
Canned Meats	,,	244
Canned Vegetables	,,	307
Jams and Jellies	,,	189
Hosiery	,,	283
Underwear	,,	319
Chocolate	Lb.	348
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	26,159
Bedsteads	Pcs.	192
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	141,000
Cigarettes	Mille	43,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	246,898

S. S. West Jena, from U. S. A., June 20.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	147
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	8/3,234
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	38,180

S. S. President Pierce, June 23.

To Honolulu.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	500

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	120
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	1.14
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	891
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	1,062
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	31
Young Hyson, Other Ports	Pls.	20
Books, Printed	,,	11
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	542
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	137
Egg Whole, Moist	,,	68
Carpets	Hk. Tls	4,848

To Kansas.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	254

To Los Angeles.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,272

To Boston.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	400

To Philadelphia.

Tea, Black, Shanghai	Pls.	1
Bristles	,,	50
Wool, Sheep's	,,	338
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	5,603

To Baltimore.

Bristles	Pls.	71
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	18
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	246

To Chicago.

Carpets	Hk. Tls	130

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls.	5
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 21	,,	122.36
Bristles	,,	108
Camphor	,,	25
Chinaware	,,	15
Cotton, Waste	,,	48
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	81
Hair, Human	,,	46
Hair, Horse	,,	45
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	248
Intestines, Sheep's	,,	106
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pls.	7,195
Skins, Marmot	,,	2,000
Skins, Moufflon	,,	5 000
Skins, Raccoon	,,	1,070
Skins, Rabbit	,,	502
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	10,236

S. S. Gaelic Prince, June 23.

To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	59,942

To New York.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	146
Antimony, Regulus	,,	840
Arsenic	,,	361
Bristles	,,	100
Hides, Cow	,,	190
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	48
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	11
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,248
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	148,200
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	90,165

S. S. Arabia Maru, from U. S. A., 21.

Bones, Cow	Pls.	193
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	18
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,007
Cigarettes	Mille	87,700
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	30,661

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS

Complete equipment for special purposes.

MINING-CONTRACTORS-PLANTATIONS

We manufacture everything in railway materials and our Engineering Department will be pleased to give you any technical information for your requirements.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: : China Office : No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

25-438

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E Lurton. W. W. Blume Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

July 13, 1923, Cause No. 2271, In re Application of George Edward Lyon for admission to the Bar; on report and motion.
" 13, " " " 2273, In re the adoption of Ruth Andrews; testimony taken of Louise H. Andrews, G. McDaniel and M. Lyne; submitted.
" 16, " " " 1800, Banque Belge pour L'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward & Co.; motion on bill of exceptions; on exception to bond.
" 16, " " " 2245, Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co., Inc.; continued.
" 16, " " " 1936, Wei Liem Socks Factory v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co., of New York; on motion for order to take deposition.
" 16, " " " 2136, Kingdom of taly v. The Robert Dollar Co.; motion to set.
" 16, " " " 1283, In re Estate of Louisa Ollerdessen, deceased; on administrator's final report and petition for discharge.

(*Before the Commissioner*)

July 13, 1923, Cause No. 2278, U. S. v. Elizabeth Stein; preliminary hearing; continued.
" 13, " " " 2279, U. S. v. J. W. Maloney; preliminary hearing.

THE STEAMSHIP CASES

(*Continued from last week*)

The President thereupon directed the preparation, promulgation, and application of new instructions conforming to that construction of the Act. Being advised of this and that under the new instructions the defendants would seize all liquors carried in contravention of the Act as so construed and would proceed to subject the plaintiffs and their ships to penalties provided in the Act, the plaintiffs brought these suits.

The hearings in the District Court were on the bills or amended bills, motions to dismiss and answers, and there was a decree of dismissal on the merits in each suit[3] Direct appeals under Judicial Code, sec. 238 bring the cases here.

While the construction and application of the National Prohibition Act is the ultimate matter in controversy, the Act is so closely related to the Eighteenth Amendment, to enforce which it was enacted, that a right understanding of it involves an examination and interpretation of the Amendment. The first section of the latter declares:

> "Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited." [4]

These words, if taken in their ordinary sense, are very plain. The articles proscribed are intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. The acts prohibited in respect of them are manufacture, sale and transportation within a designated field, importation into the same, and exportation therefrom. And the designated field is the United States and all territory subject to its jurisdiction. There is no controversy here as to what constitutes intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; but opposing contentions are made respecting what is comprehended in the terms "transportation", "importation" and "territory."

Some of the contentions ascribe a technical meaning to words "transportation" and "importation." We think they are to be taken in their ordinary sense, for it better comports with the object to be attained. In that sense transportation comprehends any real carrying about or from one place to another. It is not essential that the carrying be for hire, or by one for another; nor that it be incidental to a transfer of the possession or title. If one carries in his own conveyance for his own purposes it is transportation no less than when a public carrier at the instance of a consignor carries anddelivers to a consignee for a stipulated charge.[5] Importation, in a like sense, consists in bringing an article into a country from the outside. If there be an actual bringing in it is importation regardless of the

3. 284 Fed., 890; 285 Fed., 79.
4. 40 U. S. Stats at Large, 1050, 1941.
5. See United States v. Simpson, 252 U. S. 465.

July, 13, 1923, Cause No. 2252, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; testimony taken of C. S. Franklin.
" 13, " Crim " 458, U. S. v. S. Walker; plea of guilty.
" 14, " " " 2257, U. S. v. A. Clemby; testimony taken of Dr. Noel Davis, Dr. [illegible]. Shu, Chan So Lin and Chan Lan Ying; continued.
" 17, " " " 2278, U. S. v. Elizabeth [illegible]stein; preliminary hearing; continued.
" 17, " " " 2279, U. S. v. J. W. Maloney; preliminary hearing; continued.
" 17, " " " 2252, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; testimony taken of C. S. Franklin.

Judgments and Orders:

July 10, 1923, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; decree.
" 10, " " " 1884, In re estate of Helen O. Cornish, deceased; order closing administration.
" 11, " " " 2275, In re The Kearny Co. Inc.; order adjudging company bankrupt.
" 11, " " " 2276, In re estate of George A. Ruddan, deceased; order appointing administrator.
" 13, " " " 2271, In re application of George Edward Lyon for admission to the bar; admitted.
" 13, " " " 2273, In re adoption of Ruth Andrews; decree of adoption.
" 13, " " " 2221, In re application of Joseph J. Skalisky to change his name; decree.
" 17, " " " 2258, In re Henry Van Schoonhoven Myers' will; order admitting will to probate.

(By the Commissioner)

July 13, 1923, Crim. No. 458, U. S. v. S. Walker; sentence.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 10, 1923, Cause No. 2219, Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd. v. Fearn, Daniel & Co. Inc,; receiver's brief report.
" 10, " " " 1884, In re estate of Helen O. Cornish deceased; final report; petition.
" 10, " " " 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; exception to bond on appeal.
" 10, " " " 2103, Maria P. Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; subpoena issued.
" 11, " " " 2275, In re The Kearny Company, Inc., a bankrupt; petition; schedules of assets and liabilities.
" 11, " " " 2276, In re estate of George A. Ruddan, deceased; petition; deposition; report of death; copy of certificate of registration; oath of administratrix; submission to jurisdiction; bond of administratrix; submission of surety to jurisdiction; letters of administration.
" 11, " " " 2277, George R. Bell v. Charles Margeles; complaint; affidavit; indemnity bond; writ of attachment issued; summons issued.
" 11, " " " 2252, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; affidavit; search warrant issued.
" 11, " " " 2278, U. S. v. E. Stein; complaint; warrant issued; search warrant issued.
" 12, " " " 2277, George R. Bell v. Charles Margeles; marshal's return of summons.

mode in which it is effected. Entry through a custom house is not of the essence of the act.

Various meanings are sought to be attributed to the term "territory" in the phrase "the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof." We are of opinion that it means the regional areas—of land and adjacent waters—over which the United States claims and exercises dominion and control as a sovereign power. The immediate context and the purport of the entire section show that the term is used in a physical and not a metaphorical sense,—that it refers to areas or districts having fixity of location and recognized boundaries.[6]

It now is settled in the United States and recognized elsewhere that the territory subject to its jurisdiction includes the land areas under its dominion and control, the ports, harbors, bays and other enclosed arms of the sea along its coast and a marginal belt of the sea extending from the coast line outwarp a marine league, or three geographic miles.[7] This, we hold, is the territory which the Amendment designates as its field of operation; and the designation is not a part of this territory but of "all" of it.

The defendants contend that the Amendment also covers domestic merchant ships outside the waters of the United States, whether on the high seas or in foreign waters. But it does not say so, and what it does say shows, as we have indicated, that it is confined to the physical territory of the United States. In support of their contention the defendants refer to the statement sometimes made that a merchant ship is a part of the territory of the country whose flag she flies. But this, as has been aptly observed, is a figure of speech, a metaphor.[8] The jurisdiction which it is intended to describe arises out of the nationality of the ship, as established by her domicile, registry and use of the flag, and partakes more of the characteristics of personal than of territorial sovereignty.[9] It is chiefly applicable to ships on the high seas, where there is no territorial sovereign; and as respects ships in foreign territorial waters it has little application beyond what is affirmatively or tacitly permitted by the local sovereign.[10]

6. See United States v. Bevans, 3 Wheat. 336, 390.
7. Church v. Hubbart, 2 Cranch. 187, 234; The Ann, 1 Fed. Cas. p. 926; United States v. Smiley, 27 Fed. Cas. p. 1132; Manchester v. Massachusetts, 139 U. S. 240, 257-258; Louisiana v. Mississippi, 202 U. S. 1, 52; 1 Kent's Com. 12th ed., *29; 1 Moore International Law Digest, sec. 145; 1 Hyde International Law, secs. 141, 142, 154; Wilson International Law, 8th ed., sec. 54; Westlake International Law, 2d ed. p. 187, *et seq*; Wheaton International Law, 5th Eng. ed. (Phillipson), p. 282; 1 Oppenheim International Law, 3rd ed., secs 185-189, 252.
8. Scharrenberg v. Dollar S. S. Co., 245 U. S. 122, 127; *In re* Ross, 140 U. S. 453, 464; 1 Moore International Law Digest, sec. 174; Westlake International Law, 2d ed., p. 264; Hall International Law, 7th ed. (Higgins), sec. 76; Manning Law of Nations (Amos), p. 276; Piggott Nationality, Pt. II, p. 13.
9. See The Hamilton, 207 U. S. 398, 403; American Banana Co. v. United Fruit Co., 213 U. S. 347, 355; 1 Oppenheim International Law, 3rd ed., secs. 123-125, 128.
10. 2 Moore International Law Digest, secs. 204, 205; Twiss Law of Nations, 2d ed., sec. 166; Woolsey International Law, 6th ed., sec. 58; 1 Oppenheim International Law, 3rd ed., secs. 128, 146, 260.

(To be continued next week)

July, 12, 1923, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; first intervenor's notice of appeal.

" 12, " " " 2279, U. S. v. J. W. Maloney; complaint; warrant issued.

" 12, " " " 2243, U. S. v. Charles C. Carberry; final commitment issued.

" 12, " " " 2270, U. S. v. Frank Schmitt; final commitment issued.

" 12, " " " 2221, In re application of Joseph John Skalisky to change his name; affidavit of publication.

" 12, " " " 2278, U. S. v. E. Stein; petition for writ of habeas corpus; marshal's return of warrant.

" 12, " " " 2280, U. S. v. C. Stein; complaint; warrant issued.

" 13, " " " 2252, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; subpoena issued; marshal's return of subpoena.

" 13, " " " 2279, U. S. v. J. W. Maloney; marshal's return of warrant.

" 13, " " " 1989, In re estate of Otho F. Smith, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 13, " " " 2062, Mitchell v. Mitchell; affidavit of publication.

" 13, " " " 2080, In re estate of Josephine Saes, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 13, " " " 2116, In re George F. Fitch's will; affidavit of publication.

" 13, " " " 2153, Brode v. Brode; affidavit of publication.

" 13, " " " 2157, Salling v. Salling; affidavit of publication.

" 13, " " " 2161, Martin v. Martin; affidavit of publication.

" 13, " " " 2190, Webb v. Webb; affidavit of publication.

" 13, " " " 2232, Garza v. Garza; affidavit of publication.

" 13, " " " 2197, Chang Chee Kao et al. v. James Slevin et al.; marshal's return of summons.

" 13, " " " 2278, U. S. v. E. Stein; marshal's return of search warrant.

" 13, " " " 2271, In re application of George Edward Lyon for admission to the bar; report and motion.

" 14, " " " 1936, Mei Liem Socks Factory v. Niagara Fire Insurance Co.; motion for order to take deposition.

" 14, " " " 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; motion to set.

" 14, " " " 2245, Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; marshal's return of writ of attachment.

" 14, " " " 2281, The Glen Line Ltd. v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; complaint; affidavit; bond; submission of surety to jurisdiction; writ of attachment issued.

" 16, " " " 1858, Swinehart v. Swinehart; marshal's return of writ of execution.

" 16, " " " 2252, U. S v. L. D Kearny; marshal's return of search warrant.

" 16, " " " 2192, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Far East Trading Co Inc.; marshal's return of alias summons.

" 16, " " " 2193, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Far East Trading Co. Inc.; marshal's return of alias summons.

July. 16, 1923, Cause No. 2196, Chinese Merchants' Bank Ltd. v. Far East Trading Co. Inc.; marshal's return of alias summons.

" 16, " " " 2180, Tshua Thang Jien et al. v. American Express Co.; memorandum on behalf of plaintiffs.

" 16, " " " 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; stipulations; report of assignee.

" 16, " " " 2281, The Glen Line Ltd. v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; summons issued.

" 17, " " " 2277, George R. Bell v. Chas. Margeles; marshal's return of writ of attachment.

" 17, " " " 2160, Garner Quelch & Co. v. F. C. Craig; marshal's return of writ of execution.

" 17, " " " 2054, In re estate of Sigmund Appleman, deceased; application of administrator for discharge.

" 17, " " " 2258, In re Henry Van Schoonhoven Myers' will; petition; deposition; oath of executor.

(*Commissioner*)

July 13, 1923, Crim. No. 548 U. S. v. S. Walker; complaint.

In the United States Court for China

JOHN WILLIAM COLBERT,
Plaintiff,

—v.—

CLAIRE CUTTS COLBERT,
Defendant.

Cause No. 2272
Civil No. 825
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Claire Cutts Colbert

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, July 7, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

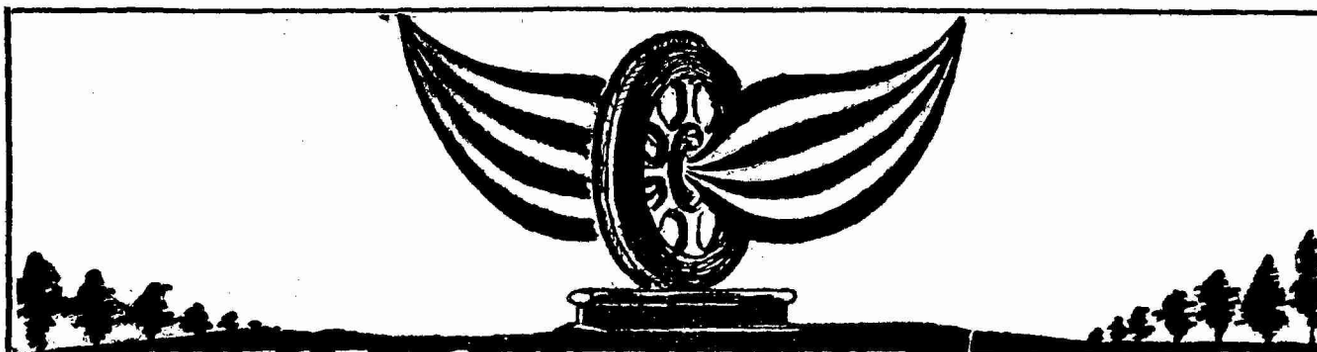
In re Last Will and Testament of CHARLES F. KEEN, Deceased.

Cause No. 2230
Estate No. 508
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles S. Keen, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 30, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MARION F. KEEN,
Executrix,
Nanking, China.

June 30, 1923.



CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.M.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.M.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.43	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.03					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					19.10			21.00					
Hsuchowfu ... d.					—			5.08					
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					—			13.16					
Tientsin Central a.					23.52			—					
Do. d.					0.02			21.20					
Tientsin East... a.								—					
Do d.								22.05					
Peking ... ... a.								1.30					

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.M.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Peking ... ... d.													—	15.25
Tientsin East ... a.													—	—
Do. d.													14.35	20.27
Tientsin Central a.													—	—
Do d.													—	20.47
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													—	4.38
Hsuchowfu ... d.													—	13.06
Pukow ... ... a.													18.00	20.57
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.30	16.15		23.08
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26		—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.37	20.46		2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15 25	16.31			20.32			4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.59

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16 05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11 31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0 15	1.40	Tientungan ... d	6.03	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17 16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7 42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10 15	11 41	13.05	14.30	15 56	17.20	18 45	20 10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20 55	22.20	23 45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkon—Down (Main Line) **Zahkon to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.02	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South ..... *dep.*	..	8.06	9.05	13.25	15.45	18.00	19.30
Lunghwa Junction ..... *arr.*	..	8.23	9.23	13.43	16.03	18.18	19.38
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	—	..	21.46
Yehsah.....dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	....	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	23.45
Zahkon.....arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkon ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.35
Changan..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing..... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.43
Lunghwa Junction.... d.	8.37	10.37	11.37	13.57	16.07	18.43	..	22.17
Shanghai South ..... a.	8.56	10.55	11.55	14.15	16 26	19.00	..	22.35
L'hwa Junction.... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.28
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.36
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

MOKANSHAN—AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT

THE MOKANSHAN RAILWAY HOTEL has the following SPECIALTIES:—

(1) Good Cuisine and service
(2) Comfortable Rooms with Adjoining Bath Rooms.
(3) Moderate Rates
(4) Electric Lights
(5) Telephone, and Telegraphic Communications
(6) Pure Spring Water
(7) Beautiful views
(8) Tennis Courts
(9) Swimming Pool
(10) Children's Play Ground.

For Rooms apply to the Mokanshan Railway Hotel Manager.

Traffic Manager.